MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 JULY 1982

Lebanon

Lebanese-PLO Agreement -- PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan have reached agreement on the deployment of a multinational force before the evacuation of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio announced early on 13 July. The previous day, 'Arafat's political adviser Hani al-Hasan said the PLO had agreed with the Lebanese Government on a solution to the crisis that would provide for: an Israeli withdrawal south of the Beirut-Damascus road; the deployment of international forces to separate the combatants and guarantee security inside the Palestinian camps and the organization of a Palestinian political presence in Lebanon, Beirut radio reported. Meanwhile, after a meeting with U.S. envoy Philip Habib, Al-Wazzan denied he had received an 11-point plan from 'Arafat but said he knows many of the ideas the Palestinians have adopted, according to the radio.

A Voice of Palestine radio commentary stressed that if Israel insists on using the PLO's "flexible" stand as an excuse to adopt a harder line, the PLO will reject Israel's conditions and fight them with all means.

Israeli Position -- Israel "categorically" rejects the PLO's 11-point peace plan, which was submitted to Israeli Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche and two IDF generals in Beirut by U.S. envoy Habib, IDF radio reported early on 13 July. The radio notes the plan providing the disengagement of forces supervised by a multinational force, negotiations and then the departure of the "terrorists" overland for Syria contains "dangerous practical problems." The "terrorists" might profit from the IDF withdrawal by leaving or reinforcing the city, the radio said, and it is not yet clear whether Syria can be persuaded to receive them. In a related report on Kimche's visit to Beirut, Jerusalem radio said there was no breakthrough in the talks. Citing Israeli sources close to the negotiations, the radio said that while progress was made on some points, no progress has yet been made on setting the date for the removal of the "terrorists" and their destination.

Earlier, the radio reported that Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon told air force officers that time is running out for envoy Habib. After the 11 July Cabinet meeting, an Israeli official said the Cabinet would probably decide within 2 or 3 days on new military steps in Beirut -- though not an all-out assault -- if the talks are still bogged down, THE JERUSALEM POST reported. Meanwhile, MA'ARIV said Israel has warned the PLO through intermediaries that it is playing with fire and bringing its end closer.

Regarding U.S. reports that President Ronald Reagan has warned Israel against obstructing the negotiations and has mentioned the possibility of U.S.-PLO contacts, IDF radio said the reference is to an exchange of messages on 8 July in which Reagan called on Israel to relax the siege of Beirut and Prime Minister Menahem Begin gave a reply sufficient to meet Reagan's requests and conclude the entire issue.

Cease-Fire, Military Situation -- The cease-fire was holding and Beirut was calm, according to Beirut radio reports on 12 July and 13 July. However, the Voice of Palestine reported that sniper fire continued and that several PLO groups raided positions behind Israeli lines on the night of 11-12 July, damaging military equipment.

Syrian soldiers clashed with Israeli forces near the cease-fire line, resulting in three IDF soldiers wounded, IDF radio reported. On 11 July, IDF soldiers clashed with Yemeni combatants in eastern Lebanon and six Yemenis were killed, according to Jerusalem radio.

Arab Summit -- Syria welcomed the call by Tunisia to hold an extraordinary summit conference of Arab states to discuss the Lebanon situation, Damascus radio reported. Tunis radio said that so far 11 states including Libya, Kuwait, the YAR, the UAE, and the PDRY agreed to attend the summit. On the other hand, Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, in an interview with a Cairo paper reported by SUNA, said he does not support holding this conference now because it will be an angry meeting without a well-studied program for action.

Israel

The West Bank civilian administration on 11 July dissolved the Dayr Dibwan Municipal Council because it would not cooperate with the authorities, HA'ARETZ reported.

Gulf Cooperation Council

The GCC Ministerial Council released a statement on 13 July at the end of its session warning Israel of the consequences of its occupation of Lebanon and the "exploding conditions" which could result, SPA reported. The council called for efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war, expressed appreciation for Iraq's position on withdrawing and negotiating and asked Iran to respond to spare the region "any escalation of the dispute."

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Saddam Husayn Warning -- Iraqi President Saddam Husayn warned Iran that if it attacks Iraq, the Iraqis will fight more fiercely than in 1980, INA reported. He denied Iranian claims that Iraq is preparing to attack Iran and said this is an "outright lie" to justify an Iranian offensive.

Iranian Comments -- In an interview reported by Tehran radio, Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati said Iran is close to its main goal of liberating the Iraqi people from Saddam Husayn. He questioned the value of the UN Security Council special session on ending the war and said it is up to Iran to "vindicate its rights." A related radio commentary claimed Iran is about to "end this imposed war through a grand and historic battle" which will topple Saddam Husayn and the Ba'th Party.

Military Front -- In recent fighting, 38 Iranians and 4 Iraqis were killed, INA reported. An Iranian communique reported by Tehran radio spoke of intense fighting on the Khorramshahr and Abadan fronts.

Iran

FRG Relations -- The Iranian Embassy and consulates in the FRG resumed official business after being closed since 1 July to protest the expulsion of Iranians, Hamburg DPA reported.

Security Operations -- Out of 380 "counterrevolutionaries" found in Urumiyeh, 80 were killed and 95 were wounded in a series of operations, Tehran radio claimed. In Arak, 30 members of a "minigroup" were arrested, according to JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ARAB SUMMIT SCHEDULED FOR 15 JULY IN TUNISIA

LD122334 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Excerpt] According to the information we have up to now, the extraordinary Arab summit called for by President Habib Bourguiba will be held this Thursday at the Maridian Hotel in Al-Munastir. The number of countries that have agreed to attend is now 11: the PLO, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Mauritania, Syria, the Yemen Arab Republic, the PDRY, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.

'ARAFAT, AL-WAZZAN AGREE ON MULTINATIONAL FORCE

NC130720 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met yesterday with outgoing Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan in the presence of Lebanese Tourism Minister Marwan Hamadah and Fatah Central Committee Member Brother Hani al-Hasan.

An agreement was reached during the meeting on a unified stand on the deployment of the multinational force before the evacuation of Palestinian fighters from Beirut. The Palestinian and Lebanese sides also emphasized that the multinational force continue to carry out its tasks during and after the evacuation of the Palestinian fighters in order to safeguard the security of the civilian inhabitants of Beirut and the Palestinian camps.

Informed Lebanese sources have stated that Prime Minister al-Wazzan will convey this stand today to U.S. envoy Philip Habib, who in turn will convey it to the Zionist government.

'ARAFAT SENDS LETTER TO AFRICAN SOCIALISTS

NC101949 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1608 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Brothers: Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] sent a letter today to Mr Leopold Senghor, chairman of the League of African Socialist Parties, and to the delegations participating in the extraordinary conference convened by these parties yesterday in solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

In his letter, Brother Abu 'Ammar says: From steadfast Beirut and from the land of resistance and heroism, I write to salute you all. While you are holding your present extraordinary conference, I salute you on my own behalf, on behalf of all the revolutionaries of Palestine and Lebanon and on behalf of the sons of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples while these two peoples are now, from this advanced position, contending against the U.S.-Israeli schemes, against the Israeli invasion of fraternal Lebanon's territory, and against the terrorism the Israeli army is perpetrating against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Brother Abu 'Ammar adds: Brothers and Strugglers, it is no secret to you that this invasion is geared to striking at the PLO and its Palestinian masses. It is also aimed at bringing our Arab nation to its knees before the imperialist-Zionist goals, at imposing imperialist-Zionist political hegemony over our Arab nation and at sharing the booty of our Arab nation's resources by means of this military force armed with the most modern U.S. weapons and enjoying U.S. financing and political and information backing.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also emphasizes that the Israeli aggressors wouldn't have been able to perpetrate this barbaric, fascist aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese people had it not been for this limitless support and backing extended by the U.S. administration in all these domains. This is because this administration has given the most modern weapons of destruction, including internationally proscribed ones, for the enemy to perpetrate his ugly crime and practice his organized terrorism.

The Zionist enemy has been able to occupy parts of fraternal Lebanon's territory and he has entered, without fighting, the eastern area of Beirut and the Republican Palace. The enemy is also laying a rigorous siege from the land, sea and air around the steadfast and heroic western part of Beirut. Furthermore, day and night the enemy is pouring a hail of bombs, shells and missiles on the civilian residents of this city.

In his letter to the conference of African socialist parties convening in Tunis, Brother Abu 'Ammar says: The enemy has destroyed three major Lebanese cities -- Sidon, Tyre and An-Nabatiyah -- well over 30 Lebanese villages and 14 Palestinian refugee camps. The enemy has also killed or wounded thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian civilians, including old people, children, women and men. The enemy has also sent well over a million Lebanese and Palestinian people into destitution.

[Yasir 'Arafat adds:] Despite the ferocity of the onslaught and the savagery and barbarism of the invasion, our Lebanese-Palestinian joint forces fighters have fought and are still fighting valiantly. They are still resisting steadfastly and will continue this struggle until victory. We emphasize to you that we will continue to pursue the course of the revolution to achieve our people's inalienable and legitimate national rights, including their right to return to their country, to determine their own fate and to set up their independent state on their national soil, Palestine. The United Nations and international covenants have endorsed these rights of our Palestinian people for the purpose of ending the Israeli occupation of fraternal and Arab Lebanon's territory.

Brother Abu 'Ammar notes: On the occasion of the convening of your extraordinary conference of solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples to confront the fiercest invasion to which our people and our nation, as well as the entire Middle East area, are being subjected, I want to express my deep appreciation and extreme gratitude for the principled and consistent stands of support taken by your esteemed league under the leadership of the president and our cherished friend, Leopold Senghor.

Brothers and friends: Your solidarity also reflects the spirit of brotherhood and common destiny binding us together in the struggle against imperialism, racism, fascism, and Zionism to achieve independence, sovereignty and freedom for the friendly African states, for their struggling peoples and for all peoples.

Brother Abu 'Ammar concludes his letter to the conference of African socialist parties currently convening in Tunis saying: This invasion, which endangers the PLO and its Lebanese and Palestinian masses as well as our Arab nation, also constitutes a threat to all the principles of freedom, justice, independence and sovereignty for the sake of which we are struggling in conjuction with you and with all the world's free and honorable men. If this aggression goes unanswered, it will create a serious precedent which will make the law of the jungle reign supreme in the world and all values, principles and ethics will be buried.

He adds: I am fully confident and hopeful your forum will decide to take effective and practical measures to pressure those who are encouraging and financing this aggression and to punish the aggressors. Your solidarity with the struggle of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and your stand side by side with us at this fateful and decisive time increases our belief in definite victory and in the justness of our cause. We will continue to honor the pledge with you to achieve a revolution until victory.

GAZA MAYOR GRANTS INTERVIEW TO LA REPUBBLICA

PM091121 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 6 Jul 82 p 17

[Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa interview with Magdi Allam in Jerusalem on 5 July]

[Text] [Question] What is your reaction to events in Lebanon?

[Answer] Contrary to Begin's and Sharon's expectations, the result of their venture in Lebanon has been to consolidate in the Palestinians of the interior their nationalist feelings and their attachment to the PLO's leadership.

[Question] How do you envisage the future of the Palestinian cause following the military defeat in Lebanon?

[Answer] I do not believe Israel has achieved any result with this aggression, apart from a temporary success in halting the Palestinian military machine. The real problem remains that of the 4 million Palestinians who must be guaranteed the right to self-determination and to a homeland. However much force and violence Israel uses, it will never be able to eliminate these 4 million Palestinians' belief in their rights. There will be no peace in the region until the Palestinian question has been resolved.

[Question] Do you believe a political solution of the Palestinian question is now possible?

[Answer] Actually, that does not depend on us: The Palestinians have wanted a political solution for some time. It is Israel that is not yet entirely convinced and that vainly believes that the use of force and tyranny can resolve the issue and make the people directly concerned forget their own cause. In this connection, it should be pointed out that the Palestinian and Lebanese causes are interdependent inasmuch as the solution of the Lebanese question is based 100 percent on the solution of the question of moving the refugees from Lebanon to Palestine.

[Question] Do you expect Israel to continue its invasion of Lebanon for a long period?

[Answer] Israel is indeed preparing for such a prospect. Nevertheless, it will depend on the international climate, the attitude of Arab states in particular. If the Arabs, who have irresponsibly slept throughout the aggression, were now to decide to rouse themselves and act by exerting pressures on the United States and Europe, Israel would be forced to withdraw from Lebanon.

[Question] Some 2 weeks ago the Palestinian national salvation movement launched an appeal in Cairo for the establishment of a provisional Palestinian government and mentioned you specifically as a candidate for its leadership.

[Answer] Actually, I am not abreast of this matter. However, I can tell you that any such initiative must occur in agreement with the PLO, which we still regard as the Palestinian people's legitimate representative. What chiefly concerns us Palestinians at present is keeping close ranks, following the splits that have occurred in past years. We would therefore oppose a new experiment that would accentuate our splits.

QNA ON UNIFIED PALESTINIAN LEADERSHIP

GF101911 Doha QNA in Arabic 1810 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Kuwait, 10 Jul (QNA) -- Reliable Palestinian sources told the Kuwaiti weekly magazine AL-MAJALIS, issued in Beirut and published today, that a unified Palestinian leadership has been formed in Damascus at the request of Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat, who is currently in the Lebanese capital.

These sources added that the new leadership includes members of the PLO's Executive Committee present outside Beirut, as well as two leaders of the Palestinian Resistance factions and the chairman of the Palestinian National Council. The sources pointed out that the responsibility of the new leadership is restricted to controlling operations carried out by the Palestinian forces against the Israeli forces in Lebanon; selecting volunteers and weapons, together with ensuring their arrival to Lebanon; and ensuring coordination with Syria in order to confront occupation, in addition to controlling the PLO's political struggle outside Lebanon.

PLO TO ASK FOR ARAB DEFENSE CHARTER APPLICATION

GF120730 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0605 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Amman, 11 Jul (WAKH) -- A Palestinian official said here that the PLO will ask the Arab summit conference, which Tunisia has called for next Wednesday, to apply the joint Arab defense charter to counter the Zionist aggression on Lebanon, emphasizing that the Zionist danger does not threaten the PLO and Lebanon alone, but also the fate of all Arabs.

In a statement to QNA, the Palestinian official said: "We will also call for boycotting the United States because it is the main partner in the aggression on Lebanon," noting that this demand is not impossible.

'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad, PLO Executive Committee member, added: "U.S. Middle East envoy Philip Habib and the Zionist enemy are trying to exploit the psychological and information media war to beleaguer the main issue in the Arab-Zionist conflict under the illusion that the first and last issue hinges on the way through which the Palestinian fighters can depart from Lebanon."

The Palestinian official reiterated that the Palestinian command will not leave Lebanon except to go to Palestine and that the PLO will not give up the achievements it has made through blood and martyrs however strenuous the pressures might be. He affirmed the PLO's insistence on the project it proposed on the need to achieve total Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory in accordance with Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509.

The Palestinian official noted that the issue of organizing the Palestinian presence in Lebanon will be achieved in the form which the Lebanese authority deems proper without any U.S.-Zionist pressure or blackmail. He asserted that the PLO categorically rejects all projects and every alternative for Palestine, noting that the Arab-Israeli conflict is between two nations and two civilizations and cannot be resolved through the so-called "project of alternative homeland" anywhere in the world. He said: "The United States is seeking an outlet for Israel which is now in a quandary after its forces were caught in the trap of attrition."

SALAH KHALAF ON LEBANON: 'FIGHT TO THE FINISH'

LD111313 Kuwait KUNA in English 1033 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, July 11 (KUNA) -- A prominent Palestinian leader accused Israel and the United States of exaggerating reports of an alleged political settlement of the Lebanese crisis to absorb the world's anger over the Zionist invasion of that country.

The West's information campaign circulating reports of an imminent political settlement of the crisis in Lebanon is aimed at absorbing the pressures of the world's public opinion demanding withdrawal of the Zionist forces from Lebanon, Central Committee member of Fatah Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad) said.

The idea behind the Western media campaign "is to paralyse any international effort to force an end to the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and to make it look as though matters are progressing towards eventual settlement," he told AL-KHALIJ daily newspaper Sunday.

Abu Iyad assured the newspaper that there has been no progress in the so-called political talks between the joint forces and the Israelis through their American mediators. "Surrender" is all that is offered the Palestinian Resistance but in different shapes and forms, the PLO leader said asserting that the resistance will reject all surrender offers and fight to the finish.

He said all the Arab states did to help the joint forces in Lebanon was to allow the passage of some 15,000 volunteers, mostly Palestinians, to join the forces in Beirut. Asked what else the Arab states could do to help the cause, Abu Iyad said the only effective move the Arabs could make was to cut off oil supplies and withdraw funds from the American banks. The joint forces consider any Arab bid in support of the Palestinian Resistance short of embargo on oil supplies to the United States and withdrawal of all fund reserves from the American banks as futile, he stressed.

Abu Iyad said the events of Lebanon were a natural consequence of the Camp David agreements and described the recent French-Egyptian initiative as intended to absorb the adverse reactions of the Egyptian public. The only worthwhile stand Cairo can make to help the pan-Arab cause and rectify the situation is to sever all ties with the Zionist enemy and tear up the Camp David agreements, he pointed out.

He said the Syrian forces in Beirut are fighting alongside the joint forces but are still under the Syrian command and have not been merged with the Palestinian Resistance forcees, he said. Abu Iyad described Syria's refusal to accept the Palestinian fighters in Syria as a "positive development" saying that such a stand indicated that the Syrians have the inclination to fight.

The PLO leader said the Soviet warning to the Americans not to go to Lebanon was the most solid stand the Soviets took regarding the war in Lebanon to date. The message of the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev to President Reagan of the United States was by all stands the strongest stand Moscow took during the current [word indistinct] in Lebanon and was "also closely affiliated to a number of other unannounced issues," Abu Iyad said without elaborating on the other issues.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN AT-TA'IF 12 JULY

Talks Resume

LD121348 Riyadh SPA in English 1214 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, July 12 (SPA) -- The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) foreign ministers resumed their talks here today on the latest developments in the Arab world.

The six-nation ministerial council held a five-hour session last night [on] the current situation in the wake of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The council also reviewed administrative and financial matters.

The meeting was attended by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Kuwaiti Foreign and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Omani Foreign Minister Yusuf ibn Muhammad, Qatari Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf al-Thani and the GCC Secretary-General 'Abdallah Bisharah.

Final Statement Issued

LD130802 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0615 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, 13 Jul (SPA) -- The GCC ministerial council has warned against the consequences of continuing the Israeli occupation of Lebanon and has warned this may increase the volatility in the region and create serious complications, the outcome of which would extend beyond the region and would be likely to threaten world peace and security.

This came in the statement the GCC ministerial council issued early this morning following the conclusion of the council's final session.

The council once again stressed its support for the Lebanese and Palestinian people in defending their rights and its support for the independence and unity of Lebanese territory. It said it believes confronting the Zionist invasion of Lebanese territory, lifting the siege of west Beirut and the Palestinian Resistance there is an Arab, Islamic and international responsibility, the burden of which lies on the international community, foremost on all Arab and Islamic states.

It said the matter demands determination to unite the ranks of these states, to mass resources by the side of their Lebanese and Palestinian brethren as an embodiment of their solidarity with them, and to deprive the Zionist entity of the opportunity to realize his aims against the Arab nation.

The council also stressed its states' belief in the need to defend Lebanon, to affirm its independence and sovereignty and to maintain the safety of its territory and national unity in order to preserve the Palestinian Resistance and its leadership, represented by the PLO in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The council urged the five permanent members of the Security Council to preserve world peace by shouldering their responsibilities according to the United Nations Charter, to adopt the measures provided in the charter, and to impose economic sanctions on Israel for its refusal to implement Security Council Resolutions Nos. 508 and 509.

The council strongly denounced the U.S. veto against the implementation of UN resolutions aimed at adopting measures to deter Israel. The council describes this action as in conflict with the principles embodied by the charter and in contradiction of legitimate Arab rights, and asks the United States not to use the veto to obstruct either the implementation of UN resolutions or the adoption of Security Council resolutions.

The council denounced and condemned the barbaric Zionist assault on Lebanese territory, an assault which violates human dignity and is further evidence to the whole world of Israel's aggressive and expansionist intentions and plans. The council says it has reviewed the current political situation in the region, the conditions produced by this invasion and the annihilation process to which the Palestinian and Lebanese people are being exposed at the hands of the Zionists, who do not respect international charters or international law and who spread devastation in Arab Lebanon's territory.

The council's statement underlines the fact that its states' efforts, together with those of the rest of their Arab brethren, are bent on regional and international moves in the direction of the political goal: the withdrawal of the invading Israeli forces from Lebanon. They are equally bent on the need to reach a Lebanese-Palestinian posture that would maintain the Palestinians' presence and would realize an agreement between them giving the Arab nation the opportunity to concentrate on dealing with all aspects of the fateful issue, the Palestine problem, in order to establish a just and comprehensive peace complying with Arab rights, ensuring security and stability in the region and keeping away from the conflict and influence of the big powers.

In its statement the council praises the efforts of the late King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, may God rest his soul, and says he died while he was closely following the developments of the Zionist aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese people. The council's statement adds that it recalls the work and role of the great, respected late king in the formation of and care for the cooperation council.

The council expresses the hope that accord will be achieved among all sections in sister Lebanon in order to achieve justice, equality, a spirit of cooperation, fraternity and stability.

Regarding the Iraq-Iran dispute, the council stresses its continuation of sincere efforts through many Islamic, Arab, and international channels to reach a solution that will ensure the end of the dispute. The continuation of this dispute will only benefit the Zionist entity and other enemies of Arabism and Islam.

The council expresses its appreciation for Iraq's posture in withdrawing its forces from Iranian territory to international borders and its readiness to settle the issue through diplomatic negotiations in a manner ensuring the rights of both sides. The council also hopes Iran will respond to this initiative in an Islamic, fraternal spirit in order to spare the region any escalation of the dispute and its exposure to division, disorder and lack of stability. This would only benefit outside forces which are concerned with neither the well-being of the region's states nor their security and independence.

The council expresses its satisfaction with the results achieved by the various ministerial committees to implement the unified economic agreement. It notes with appreciation the steps taken toward setting up the Gulf establishment for investment, which is considered one of the distinguishing indicators of cooperation among the council's states. Since the council approves of what these committees have achieved, it has decided to submit them for approval to the Supreme Council's third session. The council also approved the financial and administrative programs of the General Secretariat of the cooperation council.

BAHRAIN

HEIR APPARENT RETURNS FROM ABROAD 10 JULY

GF110644 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0630 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Manama, 10 Jul (WAKH) -- His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahraini heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force, returned to Manama from abroad tonight.

He was received on arrival by his highness the amir, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah; his highness the prime minister; Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah; and a number of senior Bahraini officials.

KUWAIT

AMIR CALLS FOR DEFENSE OF PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION

LD121832 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Speech to the nation by Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, marking the last 10 days of Ramadan -- date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

O believers, be patient and compete together in patience; be steadfast; fear God; thus you will prosper. [Koranic verse]

Brothers, I address you on the occasion of the last 10 days of the Ramadan, when 'Id is approaching. I pray God will accept our prayers and fasting, and will repay these days to the good of the Arab and Muslim nation. We wished the joy of 'Id would be in the land of Arabism and Islam and that the conflicts among its states would have ended, but, alas, these conflicts continue. Our land has seen more than one war between sons of the same homeland and between brothers and neighbors who are linked by faith and tongue and who are being divided by differences that can be settled through fraternal dialogue and through giving priority to the higher interests of Arabs and Muslims.

The enemy, by his wicked ways, has managed to infiltrate through the gaps caused by conflict and to intensify his ferocity. He has exploited our land's resources and left for its people [word indistinct].

Israel has exploited these [word indistinct] and has embarked on a massacre of the Lebanese and Palestinian people; its army recalls the tyranny of the Tartars. Were it not for the full support this Israeli aggression is receiving from the United States -- which claims to carry the banner of justice and human rights in the world -- the enemy would not have been able to persist in his tyranny and disregard for all international and human values and norms, and to harm justice and human rights.

This stance demands that all Arabs stand together to resist the aggression with hand, heart and tongue. This war is not limited to itself, but paves the way for ambitions of domination, expansion and aggression. All of us must reconsider our relations with the states of the world in light of the new facts which have been revealed by the invasion of Lebanon and by the war of annihilation against the Palestinian people. Let Israel and those who support it be assured that the Palestinian Revolution is not confined to those who are besieged in Lebanon; it is a torch every Palestinian, wherever he may be, carries; and it is a seed of struggle sown by each generation so that a new struggling generation is raised.

Kuwait, which had the honor of witnessing the outbreak of the Palestinian Revolution on its territory, will not hesitate to do its utmost to defend that revolution so that the struggling people may return to their land from which they have been away for a long time. Let this innocent blood that is being shed by Israeli tyranny signal the Arabs and Muslims to come together and end wars among themselves. In these blessed days, I appeal again to the brothers in Iraq and Iran to make room for peace and to stop the shedding of dear blood and save many lives, so they may turn toward construction and toward restoring the usurped rights of the Arabs and Muslims. God has said: Peace is better.

SAUDI ARABIA

KING FAHD ADDRESSES COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD122306 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2230 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Mecca, 12 Jul (SPA) -- His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz chaired a meeting of the Council of Ministers in Mecca this evening.

Information Minister Dr Muhamad 'Abduh Yamani stated at the end of the meeting that at the beginning of the session the council discussed the current Arab situation, particularly the developments of the Palestinian issue and the dimensions of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon. His majesty the king explained to the council the reports in this respect, and told of the outcome of the contacts his majesty made with certain world leaders.

His majesty then spoke about the situation in Lebanon and informed the council of the letter his majesty sent to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and of President Reagan's reply. His majesty said the U.S. President has shown a response calling for optimism. His majesty added: We are continuing the effort to make the United States exert greater effort to halt these inhumane massacres that are being committed by the Zionist forces and that demand firmer stands from the great powers in order to contain the calamity and deprive Israel of the opportunity to realize its aims, which seek to liquidate the Palestinian cause and make more Palestinian and Lebanese refugees homeless.

His majesty said: Israel is working to stifle the Palestinian voice and to liquidate the Palestinian cause, but it will not attain this goal since the Palestinians have a just cause, and we feel the entire world has become aware of the justice of their cause and of the dimensions of the crime Israel has committed toward them and which has unjustly rendered them homeless. Our thought now is concentrated on restoring stability and normal life to Lebanon and on securing the Palestinian rights in full. His majesty added that today an effective Arab move depends on the unified rank and word and on speaking the same language. We are in dire need, today and in these criticial circumstances, to unite our ranks and to be aware of the dimensions of the dangerous stage through which we are passing.

His majesty said this is the time when everybody, responsible officials in particular, should pay attention to every word they say; the time is critical and the stage demands that all bear the responsibility and be aware of the dimensions of this calamity which has befallen our region, our people and our brothers. We must not now call one another names or blame one another, but we must all move toward constructive and purposeful work.

The minister added that the council then reviewed a report on the results of the GCC ministerial meetings currently held in At-Ta'if and other reports concerning the current Arab situation which were discussed by the foreign ministers at their meetings. Then Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani reported on the outcome of OPEC's recent Vienna meeting.

PAPERS CALL FOR JOINT ISLAMIC-ARAB SUMMIT

LD121348 Riyadh SPA in English 1204 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Riyadh, July 12 (SPA) -- Saudi newspapers today called for a joint Islamic-Arab summit conference to devise a collective stand to save Lebanon from disintegration.

The Makkah-based AN-NADWAH deplored the Arab nation's slow movement to "confront the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and its lack of concern about the time factor which is very important at this crucial phase." Commenting on the current session of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) foreign ministers conference in At-Ta'if, the paper expressed confidence that the council would "achieve the desired Arab goals."

Meanwhile, AL-JAZIRAH published here called for a joint Islamic and Arab summit in Tunis instead of holding each summit separately. The paper said "The Islamic and Arab states still have a chance to take a firm decision on the situation in Lebanon in a way that will liberate Lebanese territory from the Israeli occupation, guarantee Palestinian presence in Lebanon and regulate the relationship between the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples."

AL-JAZIRAH said Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba's call for an Arab summit and the Islamic Conference Organisation (ICO) Secretary-General Habib Chatti's call for an Islamic summit were "not justified since the Islamic and Arab states are homogeneous and share common purpose."

It added that "The dimensions of the Lebanese crisis are very dangerous. Moreover, Israel entered Lebanon to enforce solutions in harmony with the interests of those who oppose Lebanon's Arab identity and Islam." The paper expressed hope that the Arab and Islamic countries would hold a joint summit conference to devise unified action to resolve the Lebanese crisis.

UAE

ZAYID WELCOMES ARAB SUMMIT ON LEBANON SITUATION

GF130610 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0530 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Al-'Ayn, 12 Jul (WAKH) -- The UAE has announced its support for holding an emergency Arab summit conference in Tunis on 15 July to discuss the adoption of a unified Arab stand on the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and the confrontation of the war of annihilation against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. The UAE also welcomed any meeting among the Arab brethern that would lead to handling the Arab situation and setting a clear Arab plan to succor the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

This was stated to WAM tonight by an official source after UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan received a letter from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba which included an invitation to participate in an emergency Arab summit conference proposed by Tunisia. The letter was delivered by Mohsen Frini, Tunisia's ambassador to the UAE, when received by His Highness Shaykh Zayid at Al-Muqam Palace in Al-'Ayn city tonight.

AL-'UTAYBAH COMMENTS ON VIENNA OPEC MEETING

GF120912 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0600 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Vienna, 11 Jul (WAKH) -- Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and mineral resources, has said the four-man OPEC Followup Committee he led has been charged with the task of making a thorough study of the two main problems which led to the postponement of the OPEC emergency conference early today.

In a press conference held here today, he said the ministers and leaders of the delegations of the organization's 13 members have failed to reach a solution to these problems: reallocating production shares on the basis of an overall ceiling not exceeding 17.5 million barrels per day and making some amendments on the differentials added to light oil prices.

He noted that: "The conference did not prepare to adopt resolutions on the issue of differentials," saying the Followup Committee, which will meet in Vienna on 20 August, will make a thorough study of this issue in coordination with the countries concerned with the situation of the international oil market.

Al-'Utaybah implied that the OPEC ministerial council which met in Vienna during the past 3 days will probably reconvene after the committee's meeting "when that is convenient."

On the UAE stand during the conference, Dr al-'Utaybah said his country believes that the current production ceiling, which is 17.5 million barrels per day, should be maintained, although there are some increases in the production of some country members which called for the convocation of this emergency conference to get official permission to increase their production share.

Al-'Utaybah said the UAE does not have any problems in marketing its production, noting that the UAE has distinctive relations with the importing parties.

He said there is a wide inclination within OPEC to understand Iran's and Iraq's private problems related to the increase of their production share, because they have been engaged in a war for 22 months.

Dr al-'Utaybah asserted that the current OPEC situation is not as bad as it is being described by some people, adding that some country members insist on defending the OPEC official price, which is $34 per barrel for light Arab oil, "until the end." "If we reduce the price of [word indistinct], we will return to where we began," he noted. However, he expressed hope that the situation will return to normal during the last 3 months of 1982, noting that the majority of the country members will again adhere to the shares set for them.

ZAYID SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO SADDAM HUSAYN

GF121901 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan sent a congratulatory cable to his brother Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, on the occasion of marking the July celebrations.

PDRY

RADIO ON TALKS WITH OMAN HELD IN KUWAIT

EA121650 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] The first round of talks between a PDRY delegation led by Brother 'Abd al-Wahid Muhammad Fari', head of the Arab homeland department at the Foreign Ministry, and an Omani delegation led by Muhammad Al Bu Sa'idi, chief of the department of Arab affairs at the Foreign Ministry, ended recently in Kuwait. Kuwait participated with a delegation led by the under secretary of its Foreign Ministry.

Aden News Agency learned that the talks were held in an atmosphere of frankness, and agreement was reached on an agenda containing four [number as heard] items: noninterference in internal affairs; respect of national sovereignty; border matters; foreign presence and foreign military bases; stopping the propaganda campaign; and diplomatic exchanges.

It was agreed to hold another meeting of the two delegations, at a venue and date to be determined later, in order to continue discussion of the items on the agenda.

YAR

PRESIDENT SALIH WELCOMES ARAB SUMMIT IN TUNISIA

GF121900 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1735 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Tunis, 12 Jul (WAKH) -- YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has welcomed the initiative of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba calling for an urgent Arab summit to be held in Tunisia.

In a cable sent today by YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to the Tunisian president, he expressed readiness to undertake any effort aimed at saving the Palestinian people from destruction, the PLO from final liquidation, and at doing whatever is necessary to unify the Arab nation's stance.

The Tunisian president had called on Arab kings and presidents to hold an urgent Arab summit to discuss the current Arab situation.

MUBARAK, SUDAN'S PRESIDENT NUMAYRI MEET 12 JULY

JN121950 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1915 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 12 Jul (MENA) -- Presidents Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Ja'far Numayri met in Alexandria this evening and reviewed developments in the Arab region, the situation in Lebanon and Egyptian and Arab efforts to contain the Lebanese crisis.

The two presidents also discussed ways of further bolstering bilateral relations, especially in the spheres of economic, social and cultural integration.

Attending on the Egyptian side were Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din; People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib; Consultative Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim; Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, minister of defense and war production.

Attending on the Sudanese side was Badr ad-Din (?Sulayman), first secretary of the Sudanese Socialist Union's Central Committee.

Numayri Scores 'Rejectionists'

NC112350 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2245 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jul (MENA) -- Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has stressed that the (?international) moves Egypt has made regarding the Lebanese tragedy rise to the level of its pan-Arab responsibilities. Egypt's efforts and their results equal if not exceed what others have done.

Numayri has called for giving Egypt the leadership in the moves being made in the interest of the Palestinians and Arabs in general. He said the Egyptian moves are (?characterized) by realism, courage, morality and responsibility at a time when several Arab capitals have tackled the Lebanese tragedy only emotionally.

In a statement to AL-AKHBAR, to be published tomorrow, Numayri said that if the Palestinians had listened to Egypt's appeal and taken their place in the negotiations in accordance with the Camp David accords, they would have been in a much better position, because these accords ensure that the Palestinian problem will be resolved.

Numayri pointed out that although the Palestinian Resistance has lost the battle, it has not lost everything. It is not possible to annihilate a people if they merely lose a battle. The first thing the Palestinian Resistance must now confront is the feeling of defeat.

On the Arab countries' position toward the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, President Numayri condemned the rejectionist countries' stand, saying these countries that spoke so much about steadfastness and confrontation collapsed and fled when they were needed in difficult times. Some of these countries even advised the Palestinian Resistance to commit suicide and retreat.

On the convening of an Arab summit to discuss the Lebanese tragedy, Numayri affirmed that convening a summit conference is useless, because it will only end in angry reactions and will not be followed by a well-planned and conscious action. He said that for such conferences to succeed they must lead to clear and specific results emanating from a pure Arab will.

Numayri praised Iraq's decision to halt the fighting and withdraw its forces from Iran. He said the Arab and Islamic energies must not be wasted, but must be geared toward the interest of the Arab and Islamic countries.

On certain important African issues, and in reply to a question on whether he will attend the African summit conference scheduled to be convened in Tripoli, Numayri affirmed that he will not attend this conference because of the subversive role Al-Qadhdhafi has played in Africa.

On Sudan's position toward the Chadian problem, Numayri asserted the need for the Chadian people to determine their own future without interference by others. He stressed the need for national unity, which is indispensable for stability and prosperity in Chad.

PRESS VIEWS U.S. WARNING TO ISRAEL, IRAN FACTOR

NC130021 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2255 GMT 12 Jul 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Cairo, 12 Jul (MENA) -- In their commentaries to be published in tomorrow's editions, Cairo papers endorsed the U.S. stance of ending the Israeli agression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and deterring Israel's expansionist plans.

AL-AKHBAR and AL-JUMHURIYAH welcome U.S. President Ronald Reagan's warning to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin in which Reagan said the United States will hold direct contacts with the PLO if Israel does not stop undermining the negotiations U.S. envoy Philip Habib is conducting with the Palestinians to end the current crisis in Lebanon, which has been caused by Israel aggression.

AL-AKHBAR describes this warning as the first U.S. move against Israel's goal of annihilating the Palestinians and eliminating them from the world. It is also the first U.S. objection to Israel's attempt to dominate Lebanon. The paper ascribes this step to new developments in the area's political trends and the pressures applied by Egypt, with all of its weight, in the international arena, in Arab circles, in the U.S. administration, among international opinion, including that in Israel and in the United States itself. The paper says the expansionist, aggressive policy adopted by Israel in Lebanon was a response to such Egyptian pressures.

AL-AKHBAR points out that there are new reports indicating there is a grave and confirmed threat to the area's future, namely the reports that Iran is assembling eight divisions in order to invade Iraq in a week. The paper expresses its conviction that this invasion is not an Iranian invasion. It is, rather, a Soviet invasion with Soviet weapons, ammunition and experts. It says: This dangerous development shows that the Soviets want to get something in return for what they have relinquished in Lebanon and that they have been silent about the Israeli invasion and have agreed with the United States to support the invasion in return for a deal with regard to Iran.

AL-AKHBAR concluded: This Soviet move has undoubtedly shocked the United States and made it reconsider its stance, which could have made it a victim. This fact has led the United States to confront Israel and to stop its aggression.

In its commentary, AL-JUMHURIYAH states that regardless of the extent of Menahem Begin's response to the U.S. President's warning, there is an important factor: The U.S. administration headed by President Reagan, after having closely dealt with the Middle East crisis in its most recent developments, might have realized the extent of the impudence of the Israeli dealings, even with the U.S., which is Israel's main, if not sole, support.

The paper expresses its hope that the U.S. warning to Israel stems from a true conviction, that it is translated into action, that it leads to direct dealing with the sides of the conflict and that it is transformed into a continuous move to set up the bases of a comprehensive solution that will help the Palestinian people attain their legitimate rights and, thus, through this, lead to stability in the area as a whole, based on just and firm bases.

AL-AHRAM cites the chairman of the U.S.-Jewish Congress as saying that as time goes by, the U.S. Government becomes more amenable to an Israeli military operation in west Beirut. The paper expresses surprise at and denounces this stance, explaining that this means that the United States itself, while playing the role of the mediator, has become more inclined to support the idea of military subjugation and of forcing the Palestinian Resistance to capitulate politically under artillery pressure.

In its conclusion, AL-AHRAM wonders whether the Palestinian issue has become to some people nothing more than a nail they drive into their bedroom wall -- and then never think about it again.

AL-JUMHURIYAH SCORES ARAB SILENCE OVER LEBANON

NC092256 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2245 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 9 Jul (MENA) -- In Saturday's edition, AL-JUMHURIYAH expresses its regret over the Arab world's fumbling regarding what is being planned for the Arab region against its will.

The paper begins its comment by saying: It is illogical that no word should be uttered on what is happening in Lebanon, whether against the Lebanese people or against the Palestinian people and the Palestinian question. It is injurious to the already injured Arab nation that the Arab homeland should be subjected to fierce onslaughts without the existence of an effective Arab role to confront these onslaughts.

AL-JUMHURIYAH, reviewing several scenarios that could take place in Lebanon, says: The Palestinian Resistance might refuse to leave Lebanon under the conditions proposed to it, but then it might accept in the end. The Lebanese Government might insist on the entry of the international force before the withdrawal of the resistance forces from Beirut, but it might also be compelled to abandon this stand. The paper adds: There are a thousand other possibilities. Commenting on this, the paper says: Everything is possible as long as the Arabs do not have a minimum clear view and a minimum knowledge of what they want, what is wanted from them and how to confront what is being planned for their region against their will.

In conclusion, AL-JUMHURIYAH says: Whatever the settlement of the situation might be, it will be a new addition to the list of Arab setbacks. This is a regrettable and shameful fact, but it is a fact nevertheless.

NDP'S KHALIL VIEWS ISRAELI INVASION OF LEBANON

PM091045 Cairo MAY in Arabic 5 Jul 82 p 11

[Interview with Dr Mustafa Khalil, deputy leader of the National Democratic Party [NDP] for foreign affairs, by Sana' as-Sa'id -- in Cairo -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] It is ironic that some U.S. circles should say the Israeli invasion of Lebanon could lead to something good in the long term, that it could lead to flexibility in the autonomy negotiations, which would be resumed in a more stable atmosphere.

[Answer] The principle of invasion can never be accepted. On the contrary, any military action or invasion of an independent state like Lebanon, regardless of the internal political situation, is to be condemned. Therefore, I would say there is nothing to justify this Israeli aggression regardless of the results to which it may lead. I see absolutely no good whatever in this aggression. On the contrary, the consequences for Israel, for the future of peace in the Middle East, and for the autonomy negotiations will be serious and dire. This is in view of the nature of the fighting and of Israel's action, by which it wants to dictate terms to the Palestinians, obtain all the concessions from them and force the resistance fighters to disarm unconditionally.

[Question] Yet in the past you were one of the critics of the PLO's policy.

[Answer] It is true that in the past I disagreed with the PLO's stands and its policies. I was hoping that the PLO would declare its willingness to negotiate and recognize the State of Israel in return for recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination. In the past the PLO was in a position to exploit this situation politically in order to achieve its objectives, but unfortunately it did not do so.

[Question] However, the PLO was always rejected by Israel, and Israel will continue to reject it.

[Answer] For this reason I said the PLO should declare that the Palestinians -- and not the organization -- were ready to negotiate. I said the right of self-determination belongs to the Palestinians and not to the PLO. The PLO here is one of the representatives of the Palestinian people and no more. The PLO's mistake was that it came under the Syrian influence, which sought to prevent it from taking diplomatic or political action. It would have been better for the PLO to resort to diplomatic methods to solve its problem and not to the military solution, which has proved its futility in terms of solving the Palestine problem, particularly if we take into account the disparity -- numerically and in firepower -- between the resistance's strength and Israel's strength.

[Question] After the invasion of Lebanon talk about Israel's security is no longer credible. Indeed, we should rather talk about Arab security. How do you evaluate the situation after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon?

[Answer] We have previously rejected Israel's claims about security during the autonomy negotiations, since Israel uses the security issue as an excuse to conceal aggression and its expansionist ambitions. The invasion of Lebanon has placed Israel in the position of an aggressor state and has clearly proved that it is Israel that threatens the security of its Arab neighbors and not vice versa. The invasion has done away with Israel's excuse with regard to security. The world today looks at Israel as an aggressor and an aggressive state. The invasion has exposed the falsehood of Israel's claims that all its actions and policies are geared to preserving its security. The fact that the Israeli aggression against Lebanon was largely concentrated against civilians, as a result of which thousands of casualties have been caused, is sufficient evidence. In this invasion the Palestinian people were the target of something akin to the total annihilation or holocaust [in English] of which the Jews say they were the victims of during the Nazi invasion. Moreover, there is absolutely no difference between what the Nazis did and what Sharon and the Israeli army have done -- killing innocent women and children in refugee camps. Israel did not fight a military battle against the fighters but attacked and killed innocent civilians. The air raids on Beirut, an open and unarmed city, are a very serious precedent proving that Israel heeds no rules or human principles.

[Question] Israel blames its action on the Palestinians who have implanted their military bases in Lebanon.

[Answer] This does not give them the right to attack the Lebanese and Palestinians in Lebanon. Israel's hostility to the PLO does not give it the right to attack Lebanon. The "Peace for Galilee" operation is a false claim which will lead to internal rifts inside Israel.

[Question] Despite the crushing victory Israel achieved?

[Answer] The invasion of Lebanon cannot be called a crushing victory because the battle is unequal. Israel is equipped with the most sophisticated weapons of which it has quantities equal to what all the Arabs have in military strength. Israel has been fighting against the Palestinians alone, and I do not see a victory in that.

The brute strength of some 100,000 men was used against the resistance which is no more than 20,000 men. The battle is unequal.

[Question] What about the situation inside Lebanon, which is said to be the main reason why this conspiracy was hatched?

[Answer] The internal situation in Lebanon has seriously exacerbated the internal conflicts. Bashir al-Jumayyil's forces have fought on Israel's side. The demand to disarm the Palestinian Resistance in Lebanon unconditionally after the attempts to crush it will create a feeling of bitterness among the Palestinians. Also, they will not feel secure under Bashir al-Jumayyil's rightist militia. In the light of differences between Al-Jumayyil, Junblatt, the Muslims, the Shi'a and the Palestinians, resolving the present internal political situation in Lebanon is remote. For this reason the Israeli aggression will bring no benefits in this regard; on the contrary, it will incite and strengthen the sectarian tendencies.

[Question] What will be the impact of the present situation on the autonomy negotiations?

[Answer] The present situation will make Israel arrogant as never before. This situation could prompt it to become more inflexible with regard to the principles on which the autonomy is based. Begin could feel that he has won and so need make no concessions, show no flexibility or meet the other side halfway. Accordingly, I believe the invasion of Lebanon will lead Israel to cling to its stand in the autonomy negotiations.

[Question] You have called for the Palestinians participation in the autonomy talks. Will the Palestinians respond to such a call after what happened in Lebanon?

[Answer] The invasion of Lebanon could lead the Palestinians to keep away not only from the autonomy talks under Camp David agreements but also from any peaceful negotiation plan, although I hope that the Palestinians will respond to political activity, which is their way to a just solution.

[Question] Yet the invasion has come to completely block the road to any talks.

[Answer] This is quite consistent with Sharon's plan to solve the Palestine problem. He wants to impose a solution by force and not through negotiations. This point must be made clear. Therefore, if the United States comes and says that this situation can lead to something good with regard to establishing a strong Lebanese Government that will impose its sovereignty on Lebanon, I would say that, in the light of the developments so far, this will not be possible in the future unless the rightist militia rules Lebanon and imposes its rule by force over all the other communities, in which case Lebanon will be under Israeli domination. As for the achievement of comprehensive and just peace in the area, it will be even more difficult than it has been in the past.

[Question] In the light if Israel's demand for the disarmament of the Palestinians in Lebanon and their withdrawal from there, suggestions are being made by some calling for their absorption in the Arab countries. What is your opinion of this considering that in the past you denounced such a step and called for adherence to the Palestinian identity?

[Answer] As I said, despite the fact that the battle in Lebanon was unequal the Palestinians as a people have proved their existence. They have fought bravely. The Palestinians should have realized from the beginning that they would stand alone and that Syria would not come to their assistance, that the other Arab countries were divided and were not in a position to help them militarily. Unfortunately the Palestinians were unable to think objectively under the one-upmanship of the rejectionist front, which they thought would help them.

As for the Palestinian identity, we look forward to the establishment of a Palestinian entity and Palestinian identity. This will not be achieved by absorbing them in the Arab countries. In other words this, from our viewpoint, does not represent a solution to the Palestine problem.

[Question] Could the Islamic fundamentalist trend be the only means of containing the Israeli danger in the area?

[Answer] I do not think that Palestinian rights could be restored by following a movement similar to that of Khomeyni's in Iran. This is not a solution. The real challenge the Arab countries are facing vis-a-vis Israel lies primarily in the sector of arms production. When I was in the government the Arab countries, unfortunately because of their shortsightedness, came and asked for the Arab military industrialization organization to be dissolved, forgetting that the great powers' control of the Third World is achieved through their role as suppliers of arms and ammunition. The real challenge facing the Arabs at present is a technological one. We must concentrate on this sector and give it a strong push so as to develop its production and produce sophisticated weapons, so that we will not be entirely dependent on foreign arms imports. On the other hand, Israel does not entirely depend on the United States but rather exports arms to it, despite the fact that its population is no more than three million and its capacity is limited. We have in the Arab world the scientists, the raw material and the material means needed. I am not advocating the manufacture of arms as a objective for a future battle, but I would say that there must be strong armies in the Arab countries that could stand against any external threats, so if Israel contemplated aggression it would think more than once before committing aggression. There must be an existing deterrent. This is the real challenge. The military threat can only be confronted through scientific and technological progress, particularly in the field of arms manufacture.

The real challenge is that the Arab countries should be able to produce Arab arms. So far they have failed because they only but property in foreign countries while leaving their backs exposed to the enemies. It is enough that they are now threatened by Iran, the Soviet Union and Israel. Building up Arab strength to deter aggression against them can only be achieved through an advanced arms sector. If priority is not given to technology, computers and arms manufacture, then we are condemning ourselves to future death.

[Question] Going back to the invasion of Lebanon, some people are afraid that this could lead to the outbreak of other conflicts in the area.

[Answer] The invasion has put Syria in a very embarrassing situation because it has allowed Israel to besiege Lebanon and separate it from Syria. It has now become easy for Israel, should it contemplate attacking Syria, to attack it from the Al-Biqa' and not the Golan, where there are Syrian fortifications. As for Lebanon, it will be left without fortifications. Syria now is in a dilemma. Its lack of readiness to enter the battle will force it to agree to withdraw from Lebanon, particularly since the Soviet Union has proved its failure with regard to the whole situation.

[Question] The United States has also failed and only supported Israel.

[Answer] The failure of the Soviet Union was not expected, particularly by the steadfastness and confrontation countries. It would suffice to say that it announced that the difference between Israel and the United States over the invasion of Lebanon was only marginal. The U.S. attitude to Israel is not new and is well known. However, the world was deceived by the Soviet stand. The rejectionist countries should have realized that the Soviet Union would make no move in time of crisis and would not support any Arab stand.

[Question] The Soviet Union's attention may be concentrated on Iran, so that it is willingly giving the United States a free hand in Lebanon.

[Answer] The late President Anwar as-Sadat was right in saying that 99 percent of the Middle East cards are in the U.S. hands. What happened in Lebanon has proved the truthfuness of the Egyptian viewpoint. The Soviet Union never intervenes or risks intervention except in countries it borders. It is indeed regrettable if these political facts were not known by the Arab policy-makers.

[Question] Some people see the current events as indicating a change in the balance of power in the area from which the United States has benefited while the Soviet strategic base has been eroded. Does Egypt still believe that it must ally itself with the United States in order to maintain an even balance between the two powers?

[Answer] We have never said we are allied with the United States. Rather, we said Egypt's strategic objectives and interests coincide with U.S. strategic objectives.

[Question] Has the situation remained unchanged despite the U.S. attitude toward the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the prevailing trend in Egypt to blame the United States for the Israeli invasion?

[Answer] The Israeli invasion was expected 6 months ago and yet the Arab countries did not take any steps. As for the U.S. stand it was, as I said, expected. Egypt has protested to the United States about this stand and President Mubarak has said he does not agree with the U.S. view of events in Lebanon. I would say friendly states may disagree, but it is inconceivable that relations with such countries should be affected every time a crisis breaks out. Yet I would say that we do not agree with the U.S. policy in the present situation because it will lead to serious consequences in the area. In evaluating its foreign policy the United States looks at things only within the context of its differences with the Soviet Union. We say to it: There is only one threat to the area -- Israel -- and the invasion of Lebanon has categorically proved that Israel is the principal threat to the stability of the Arab countries.

[Question] So it is not the Soviet Union?

[Answer] The Soviet Union is another threat, but the degrees of threat differ.

SADDAM HUSAYN WARNS IRANIANS NOT TO ATTACK

JN130701 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0618 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jul (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn has affirmed that if the Iranian enemy tries to attack Iraq, the Iraqi people will fight more fiercely than in 1980.

Speaking to religion figures from several provinces last night, the president said the Iranian rulers will find that the holy places and the sacred territory of Iraq have men to defend them.

President Saddam Husayn denied Iranian allegations about new Iraqi military concentrations in preparation for an attack on Iran and said these allegations are sheer lies to drag the Iranians into the fighting.

The president reiterated Iraq's peaceful intentions in the region and commitment to all the statements and decisions it issued in this respect and said the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Iran was not a "deception," but an expression of our clear and frank intentions to live freely like all other free men.

President Saddam Husayn said that for the past 3 days Iranian rulers have been talking more and more about entering Iraq and have been claiming that the Iraqis are concentrating their forces in certain areas in order to justify their attack.

The president said: Iraq has withdrawn its army from Iran with clear intentions. Iraq has also reiterated its call for peace. But the enemy is rejecting all that.

The president added: It seems the Tehran rulers have failed to incite the Iranians to enter Iraq after it became clear to the Iranians that Iraq has no designs on their country, and after it also became clear to them that it was the Tehran rulers who began the September 1980 aggression.

The president said the Tehran rulers are trying to tell the Iranians that there is danger of an Iraqi attack on Iran, but this is an outright lie to drag the Iranians into battle once again so their rulers can carry out their evil design of entering Iraq.

The president concluded by saying that God will foil the Tehran rulers' designs and turn them back as losers.

PRESIDENT PRAISES EFFORTS OF 'SONS OF MISHKIBAH'

JN091803 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Jul (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn today visited the Mishkibah and Qadisiyah Subdistricts in the An-Najaf Governorate. Addressing thousands in Mishkibah city, President Saddam Husayn said: We, as Iraqis, are proud of our Iraqi and Arab heritage and that we are fighting to defend our country. The president said we will sacrifice our souls and all we have to defend our country so that Iraq may remain proud, great and prosperous.

The president added: We will not kneel to injustice and we will fight the aggressor until he recognizes the sanctity of our land, holy places and values and respects our principles and freedom. We will further support our victories and repulse the aggressor, with God's help.

President Saddam Husayn said: After 2 years of fighting, the sons of Mishkibah announce to the entire world, and to the foreigner who has expansionist tendencies, that every single corner of Iraq and every single honorable Iraqi will refuse to yield and will fight until final victory is achieved.

He added: We realize that all Iraqi people are great, but the people of Mishkibah, who are part of this great people, occupy a special place in history and among us because they are a noble Arab people whose banners are always high. They have carried out revolutions against oppressors and colonialism.

His excellency the president asserted that the sons of Mishkibah have always been in the vanguard of those who fight the foreigner when he attacks Iraq and when the foreigner reveals tendencies to occupy Iraq or to harm the integrity of Iraq, the land and the people.

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES AMNESTY FOR KURDS 9 JULY

JN121828 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1720 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Jul (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn has stressed that the large scope of work and construction in Iraq has prompted enemies to obstruct Iraq's development process.

Speaking to clergymen of the [Kurdistan] autonomous region here last night, President Saddam Husayn said autonomy is a legal formula which has taken a special framework expressing the ethnic perculiarities of part of our people, namely, our Kurdish people in the autonomous region.

He pointed out that these ethnic peculiarities make local Kurdish nationalism interact with the general Iraqi course in order to give this course a greater strength as an entire people. It is not national policy to isolate part of the people from the whole of the Iraqi people. President Saddam Husayn pardoned those from the Kurdistan autonomous region who took up arms against the state but who did not kill Iraqis.

He spoke of the attempts of some saboteurs to cripple development in the autonomous region. He said these elements fight against the city, university, factory and all projects which develop the region. President Saddam Husayn stressed that saboteurs should be isolated from the people and be questioned as to the source of money and other assistance received by them from the foreigners.

He stressed that it is time for the Iraqis to rule themselves by themselves in the true sense of the word. He added: Let us stop saying that this man has a Soviet affiliation, that one has an U.S. affiliation and yet a third has a Persian affiliation. He added: Now we want to be Iraqis in heart, soul, conscience and action.

He called for developing the executive and legislative councils of the autonomous region, strengthening them with ideas and experience and giving them greater authority.

President Saddam Husayn stressed the need to work for the prosperity of the autonomous region and said: I support every effort leading to the prosperity of the region and against any formula, no matter how small it is, which assists separation or divides Iraqis. Then, I will draw my sword and fight it wherever it exists.

The president pointed out that every country which assists the rebels in the autonomous region uses them for some time and then steps on them and leaves them when this country feels its interests are threatened.

Frank and detailed discussions were then held with the clergymen on ways to develop the autonomous region in all fields and raise the standard of the services rendered to its citizens.

It will be recalled that the autonomous region comprises the governorates of Irbil, As-Sulaymaniyah and Dahuk.

ARMED FORCES COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE NO 771

JN121640 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Jul (INA) -- A military communique issued here this evening put enemy losses in the operational sectors at 38 killed and 1 observation post destroyed. It added that Iraqi forces' sacrifices were four martyrs and one excavator damaged. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 771 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The results of activities in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today were as follows:

1. The forces of the vicious Iranian regime shelled our units in the operational sectors. Our forces retaliated valiantly, killing 38 and destroying 1 observation post.

2. Our sacrifices:

A. In personnel: four martyrs in all sectors.

B. In equipment: one excavator damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 July 1982

HAMMADI LEAVES FOR UN CONSULTATIONS 10 JULY

JN101132 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1050 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jul (INA) -- Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi left this morning for New York to follow up the consultations being carried out by UN Secretary General Xavier Perez de Cuellar on the appropriate means to solve the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

In a message delivered to Dr Perez de Cuellar, Iraq welcomed the UN secretary general's mediation in this respect.

Yesterday the Security Council held consultations to prepare a draft resolution on this matter which will be presented in a meeting expected today.

BRIEFS

NEW GOVERNORS SWORN IN -- Baghdad, 8 Jul (INA) -- Several governors were sworn in today before President Saddam Husayn on assuming their posts. They were: Dhi Qar Governor Majid Hamid al-'Ayid, Al-Qadsiyah Governor Mundhir Nasif Jasim and Basra Governor Zaki Faydi al-'Ali. [Baghdad INA in Arabic 0925 GMT 8 Jul 82 JN]

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER ARRIVES 12 JULY

JN121710 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived in Amman this afternoon on a 3-day official visit to Jordan during which he will meet with His Majesty King Husayn and ranking officials for talks on developments in the Middle East in light of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim welcomed the FRG minister, saying: This visit takes place at a time when new factors are appearing concerning not only what is taking place in Lebanon but also what is happening in other places. Al-Qasim added: The common interests between Jordan and the FRG have been emphasized on previous occasions and meetings whether by His Majesty King Husayn and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt or during my recent meeting with Genscher in New York. Al-Qasim said: We discussed ways of achieving stability in the region. He added that Genscher's current visit shows an interest in the reality in the region and with developments that not only incite disturbances in the Middle East but also in the world at large. Al-Qasim said: I hope this brief visit by Genscher will be an opportunity for an exchange of views with Jordanian officials.

Genscher said: This visit reflects the solid relations existing between the FRG and Jordan. We are interested in listening to the views of His Majesty King Husayn and his government, because Jordan is following a responsible policy aimed at consolidating stability. This is a very important factor for the stability of this region, which is close to Germany and Europe. Genscher added: We have become accustomed to exchanging views with countries in this region, and we want to pursue this exchange. He said the FRG will continue to strengthen its relations with Jordan, stressing that it is also interested in entrenching peace and stability in the region and that it supports the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, given that it is a basic issue in the region.

The FRG minister was welcomed by Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim, Jordanian Ambassador in Bonn Ash-Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf, the governor of Amman, the dean of the diplomatic corps in Amman, EEC ambassadors and the FRG ambassador in Amman.

Husayn Receives Genscher

JN121914 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at the Royal Hashemite Court this evening. Talks during the meeting focused on current developments in the Middle East, the Lebanese crisis caused by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the problems facing the Palestinian and Lebanese people. His Majesty King Husayn gave Jordan's view on this aggression, stressing that by its occupation of Lebanese territory, its disavowal of UN resolutions and its obstruction of efforts to reach a just and comprehensive settlement to the Palestinian cause, Israel is threatening the security and stability of the region and consequently international peace and security.

His Majesty King Husayn stressed that it is important for European countries to carry out an effective role and to put pressure on Israel to implement UN resolutions, to withdraw immediately from Lebanese territory and to recognize the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, thus enabling them to determine their fate and future on their national soil. His majesty pointed out that the measures of annihilation Israel is carrying out against the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories and Lebanon puts a great responsibility on the international community to work for an end to Israel's aggression and its designs for expansion and for secure rights and justice to the Palestinian people.

His Majesty King Husayn stressed that the Baghdad summit resolutions and His Majesty King Fahd's initiative express the Arabs' desire for peace and the need to provide suitable means for achieving a just and comprehensive settlement to the Palestinian cause, given that it is the core of the dispute in the Middle East.

Genscher reiterated his country's commitment to the Venice statement, the principle of the inadmissibility of the forcible seizure of lands, the need for Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories, the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the implementation of international resolutions in this respect.

Genscher pointed out that the FRG Government is interested in consolidating peace and stability in the Middle East and strengthening friendship and cooperation between the FRG and Jordan.

The meeting was attended by Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim; Jordanian Ambassador in Bonn Ash-Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf; and the FRG ambassador in Amman.

JORDAN TIMES SCORES ISRAELI POLICIES, REAGAN

JN111005 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 11 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Didn't They Know?"]

[Text] The continued harassment of Palestinian people and institutions in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip by the Israeli authorities has lost some of the spotlight during the Israeli occupation of half of Lebanon, but it behooves those people in the West who have the ability to focus on two things at the same time to keep an eye on events and Israeli actions in the occupied territories.

The killing of several Palestinian youths, the dismissal of elected mayors and the closure of Bi'r Zayt University of the Israeli occupation authorities this week are not qualitatively new acts in themselves. Such practices have become routine for Israel. What is noteworthy is the speed at which such deeds are taking place, and the shocking silence of human beings such as, for example, Ronald Reagan, who seemed to make it a point to go out of his way in his press conference last week to explain to the world why the Israelis felt they needed to kill and injure tens of thousands of people in Lebanon. Our worry is that many people in the West, such as, for example, Ronald Reagan, have found themselves yet again in a position where they are responding to Israeli short-term initiatives while ignoring longer term Israeli objectives aimed at consolidating Zionist control of the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights.

The fact that it is the money, guns and diplomatic apologies of such people as, for example, Ronald Reagan, that allow Israel to continue its two-pronged campaign of killing and occupying in Lebanon and annexing in the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights will not be forgotten by an Arab world that will not always lie motionless and helpless in the face of the present Israeli attacks. Like the Zionists who did not accept the post-World War Two Western explanation that "We did not know what was happening" under Nazi rule, the Arabs of a future era will not accept the remarks of Western statesmen and people today who might also say, "we did not know what was happening" under Israeli rule. They do know, don't they?

REPORTAGE ON ISRAELI INCURSION 12-13 JULY

VOP on Operations Against IDF

NC120957 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0845 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Statement issued by joint forces Central Command military spokesman on 12 July]

[Text] Some of our forces operating behind enemy lines carried out the following operations 2 nights ago:

1. Our forces clashed with enemy forces on the southwestern slope of (Tal ath-Tha'lub) near 'Ammiq in the western sector, killing four enemy soldiers and wounding a number of others.

2. Another group attacked an enemy position on the slopes of Jabal al-Baruk, destroying an enemy vehicle and killing or wounding a number of enemy soldiers.

3. A third group attacked an enemy position on the western slopes of Judaydah in the eastern sector. A violent battle lasting over 1 hour ensued. One enemy vehicle was destroyed and its occupants were killed or wounded.

More Operations Against IDF

NC121418 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1330 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Statement issued by joint forces Central Command military spokesman on 12 July]

[Text] Several joint forces groups operated behind enemy lines on the night of 11 July. One group raided an enemy command headquarters in Kamid al-Lawz, clashing with the enemy forces with machineguns and handgrenades. Another group destroyed an enemy military vehicle and damaged a halftrack on the hills of Kamid al-Lawz. A third group attacked an enemy ambush between Yanta and Bakka, clashing with the enemy with RPG's and machineguns. A fourth group raided a strong enemy tank company position on the slopes of Tallat Abu 'Umar, clashing with the enemy and destroying three tanks and their crews. A fifth group attacked an enemy position near Khirbat Ruha, destroying one enemy tank, two vehicles and a heavy machinegun and inflicting heavy losses in lives.

VOL on Palace Shelling

NC121253 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that senior officials at the Presidential Palace have listened to a tape recording of George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party, giving orders to Palestinian and Lebanese Communist factions to shell the Presidential Palace.

Israeli-Syrian Clashes

NC121550 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1525 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Although the cease-fire is still holding in Beirut, other areas have experienced a number of security incidents. In Al-Biqa', Syrian and Israeli forces exchanged shelling along the confrontation line from Qabb Ilyas, As-Safrah and Ghazzah up to Yanta and (Yakka). The shelling intensified 2100-2400 [1900-2200 GMT] yesterday. Security sources said the situation deteriorated when Palestinian elements tried to infiltrate Israeli positions.

Envoy on French Embassy Damage

NC121814 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] At the As-Sanawbar Palace in Beirut, French Ambassador Paul Marc Henry today accompanied reporters on a tour of his headquarters, which sustained enormous damage in yesterday's artillery duals.

French officials said approximately 14 Israeli shells exploded in the palace gardens during the violent battles yesterday. The French ambassador, who is contributing to diplomatic efforts to arrange a peaceful settlement of the siege on west Beirut, said he does not know if his headquarters was shelled deliberately. However, he added in an angry tone because of the destruction around him: The Israelis know very well where the shells are falling. He said: I do not know if the Israeli Government [as heard] will protest. He said this sharply, while holding in his hand a piece of shrapnel he had picked up from the carpet in his office.

Almost every room in the palace was hit with shrapnel and flying glass. The precious curtains, carpets and chairs were torn. The French ambassador said nobody in the palace was injured, because all its occupants and officials had taken shelter in the basement. He himself was not at the palace but at his other office in B'abda.

VOP: Sharon Escapes Death

NC122013 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1945 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Ari'el Sharon, Zionist minister of war, miraculously escaped death during the heroic battles joint forces and Zionist invasion forces fought in Beirut and its southern suburbs yesterday. Informed sources say Sharon's armored vehicle was hit during the shelling and its driver was seriously wounded. Three senior Zionist officers were also injured. This led Sharon to quickly flee the combat positions he was inspecting.

Israeli Strength Assessed

NC131035 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Military experts say about 35,000 Israeli soldiers are deployed around Beirut, equipped with about 300 tanks and over 100 guns. Some sources say Israel has introduced an armored brigade consisting of 130 tanks and half-tracks as well as a mechanized logistics brigade. These two brigades have been deployed at the various Israeli positions extending from Khalkah as far as Beirut port and on the approaches to the capital.

Crossing Points Situation

NC130922 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Security sources have reported that guarded calm continues to prevail on all axes. As for the roads between the two sectors of Beirut, civilians are allowed to use the Museum Road to cross from the western to the eastern area, but cannot use this road to return to the western area. The use of the Port Road is restricted to military personnel, diplomats and the Lebanese and International Red Cross. The Galerie Sim'an Road is open to everybody in the direction of the south and the mountains but entry into the western area is restricted to military personnel, officials and politicians.

'Exodus' From East to West

NC131133 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1045 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] The Phalangist gangs are continuing their terrorism against their opponents in east Beirut. In the Burj Hammud area, a Phalangist police officer opened fire at three Armenian youths for refusing to obey the mobilization order issued by Bashir al-Jumayyil.

Meanwhile, an exodus is taking place from east Beirut to west Beirut. People are crossing the Museum-Al-Barbir road on foot.

Supplies Scarce in West Beirut

NC130820 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0710 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The fuel and flour crisis has exacerbated as a result of the continued supply blockade the Israeli invasion forces have been imposing on west Beirut for the 10th day running by banning tank trucks and other trucks from entering the capital. Economy and Trade Minister Khalid Junblatt has said Beirut's warehouses are running out of flour because reserves were used up during the past 8 days.

As a result of a tour of Beirut's bakeries, it has been learned that about 95 percent of the bakeries are closed because of the lack of fuel and the scarcity of flour. The bakeries that are operating have been swamped by citizens trying to buy bread. They are afraid of an imminent crisis if the blockade continues and flour and tank trucks are banned from entering west Beirut.

With regard to the gasoline crisis, the scarcity of this commodity has reflected on the costs of transportation and supplies, particularly on vegetables and fruits. [Four gallons] of gasoline has been sold for 100 [Lebanese] pounds, During the past 2 days, the vegetable and fruit crisis has eased considerably, but not prices. Some sources and a number of wholesale merchants say these vegetables and fruits are Israeli produce, particularly watermelons. What lends credibility to this information is that most crossing points are closed and the supply blockade is continuing between east and west Beirut in addition to the security situation which deteriorated on Saturday and Sunday -- the days on which vegetables and fruits arrived at the market. Thus, the Israelis and the militias are tightening the supply blockade on Lebanese agricultural produce in order to give Israeli produce a chance to be sold at very high prices.

Officials Discuss Supplies

NC122310 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan held a meeting with Ministers Dr 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Labban, Marwan Hamadah and Khalid Junblatt yesterday evening. The meeting was dedicated to a discussion of the supply situation of west Beirut in light of the siege imposed upon it. Following the meeting, the ministers issued the following statement:

We discussed with the prime minister the supply situation of the capital in light of the continued blockade of supplies, especially fuel, flour, medicines and foodstuffs. We emphasized the need to put an end to the siege imposed on west Beirut because of the negative effects on the inhabitants living conditions, who are subjected to extremely difficult conditions and burdens. We agreed that contacts should be made immediately at all levels to end this siege right away. The prime minister immediately contacted Ambassador Philip Habib to achieve this goal. He had earlier had a series of contacts related to this abnormal situation. We hope that the contacts will bear fruit and produce tangible results. This would help Beirut's inhabitants secure the food they need in an honorable manner, especially after having demonstrated the ability to be steadfast in the face of all difficulties and the Israeli destruction machine and after having affirmed that this siege will not weaken their strength and determination to continue to be steadfast, no matter how difficult the circumstances.

PLO'S AL-HASAN DISCUSSES AGREEMENT WITH LEBANON

NC121421 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Hani al-Hasan, [PLO Chairman] Yasir 'Arafat's political advisor, has said that following its condemnation of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, France has become the state qualified to disengage the forces in Beirut and end the capital's tragedy.

Al-Hasan added that the PLO has agreed with Lebanon on a solution to the crisis providing for the Israeli withdrawal south of the Damascus road and the deployment of international forces that would separate the [combatant] forces and guarantee security inside the Palestinian camps in cooperation with the Lebanese Army.

Al-Hasan went on: The PLO and Lebanon have agreed on the organization of a Palestinian political presence in Lebanon and on providing humanitarian and trade unionist guarantees for the 1948 refugees. The question of a symbolic Palestinian military presence outside Beirut has also been discussed. He added: The PLO has refused to leave Beirut by sea because Israel must pay a price and evacuate Beirut's perimeter. He said: Our natural destination is Syria, with which we have fought against Israel. The U.S. envoy has tried to disregard this in the past few weeks.

VOL: 'ARAFAT SAYS ISRAEL WILL NOT ENTER BEIRUT

NC130836 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Informed sources have said Yasir 'Arafat has told Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan that the resistance has guarantees that Israel will not enter west Beirut and, consequently, that there is no need for the Palestinians to leave.

SARKIS, AL-WAZZAN, HABIB CONFER 12 JULY

NC121338 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis met today with U.S. envoy Philip Habib in the presence of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. Morris Draper, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs; Robert Dillon, U.S. ambassador in Beirut; and Robert Barrett, U.S. Embassy deputy chief of mission; attended the meeting.

On leaving the palace together with his companions, U.S. envoy Philip Habib made no statements.

Al-Wazzan Remarks

NC121755 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] On leaving the Presidential Palace at 1415 [1215 GMT], Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan made the following statement:

It was not right that yesterday's foolish shelling should pass without due attention, analysis and discussion, particularly with U.S. envoy Philip Habib. The prime minister added: What happened yesterday has many meanings for me and for those who follow the issue with us. I explained some of them in my statement yesterday. He said: In essence, it was necessary on Draper's return from Damascus for us to give the necessary attention to the results of his discussions and their subsequent effect on our current discussions.

The prime minister was asked if it is correct that there are difficulties or hurdles and that the gap is deep among those concerned. He said: I told you before that when dealing with some details, we might come across some difficulties which go beyond the basis or the foundation of the solution. As to whether the gap is deep or not, nothing can continue to be insurmountable in the face of our will, first as Lebanese and then as officials, to put this horrible tragedy behind us. We all are determined to confront this tragedy and its results, regardless of the price, except the price of our sovereignty, which we must hereafter keep complete, comprehensive and sound.

Al-Wazzan was then asked if there was any comment on the shelling of the Presidential Palace yesterday. He said: The shelling of the Presidential Palace is like the shelling of all of us.

Every Lebanese feels today that he was the target. This palace is the symbol of our legitimacy and will, and it is the place where we hold all the discussions aimed at saving Lebanon and the Lebanese. Any material or moral harm which befalls the palace befalls every Lebanese. On this occasion, I can only reject this shelling fully and completely, not in my name alone but in the name of all Lebanese. The prime minister was further asked if the side which shelled the Presidential Palace has been pinpointed. He said: Perhaps we should answer as follows: Has the quarter which begins the shelling and which violates the cease-fire ever been pinpointed? This is a snarl that we have become accustomed to in the last few years. It appears that nobody has ever found the beginning of the thread.

Asked if he is satisfied with Draper's mission in Damascus, the prime minister answered: There will be satisfaction only when there is a solution leading to our salvation.

The prime minister was then asked if the reported 11-point plan Abu 'Ammar [PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat] handed him and also conveyed to Saudi Arabia and France was discussed at today's meeting and if it has been approved. He said: I have not received such a plan, but I know many of the ideas the Palestinian side has adopted at its discussions.

Al-Wazzan was asked if Lebanon agrees to the proposed Arab summit in Tunis. He said: We did not discuss this issue at today's meeting. However, if the results of any summit are not up to the standard we consider useful, then we must ask: Is there any benefit of such a summit?

AL-WAZZAN, AMBASSADORS DISCUSS PEACEKEEPING FORCE

NC131105 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis has held a meeting with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus attended the meeting which was held in light of the political contacts to achieve a practical solution to the Beirut issue. President Sarkis had earlier met with internal security forces director Maj Gen Ahmad al-Haj and then with Deputy Mikha'il ad-Dahir.

Last night and this morning, Prime Minister al-Wazzan concentrated on following up the question of the formation of the proposed international force to be deployed in Beirut to disengage the warring forces and to support the Lebanese Army in maintaining security and imposing legal authority.

For this reason, Prime Minister al-Wazzan met last night with the Greek ambassador to Lebanon at his residence. They discussed the subject of the aforementioned international force. The Greek ambassador briefed Prime Minister al-Wazzan on the details of the Greek Government's readiness to participate with a token force in the international force according to specific conditions.

This morning, Prime Minister al-Wazzan received French Ambassador to Lebanon, Paul Marc Henry. They discussed French participation in the proposed international force. They also discussed the timing of this participation and the best way to resolve the existing problems about the disengagement operation and the timing of international force's deployment.

SARKIS, SHAM'UN, AMIN AL-JUMAYYIL VIEW SITUATION

NC121343 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis received Deputy Amin al-Jumayyil at 1015 today. [Former] President Camille Sham'un attended part of the meeting.

Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan had earlier held a preliminary meeting with Camille Sham'un at the Presidential Palace.

They reviewed recent developments, particularly the shelling of the Presidential Palace. Sham'un visited the Presidential Palace today to inspect the damage. Former President Sham'un said: What the Presidential Palace has been subjected to is a savage action benefitting nobody. The intention was to cause material as well as normal damage. Ultimately, however, no harm has been done because I consider the palace and the legitimacy it represents to be well above being harmed by unjustified bestial attacks. Sham'un added: There have been three attacks against the palace. We hope that the anguish will end, God willing, and that the attacks are not repeated.

Answering a question, Sham'un said: I always hoped for a political solution to save Beirut. If we achieve no result through a political solution, then the military solution will will become imperative. The purpose of the current battles is to achieve a military solution. I still believe in a quick political solution or else a military solution will become unavoidable. This is what the progress of the battles signifies. Anyone who disagrees with this logical progress of events deceives himself.

Amin al-Jumayyil expressed his regret over the continuation of hostilities, which reached the Presidential Palace, in a way destroying a palace that is now carrying out a role appreciated by all citizens. The palace has brought together all the commands to embark on a true rescue operation and we hope it has started because the hostilities will not end if the Lebanese do not agree to end it. Al-Jumayyil added: The temple is falling on all its sons in east and west Beirut and in all areas, as we said in the past. It is necessary that we should start the rescue operation seriously. He added: The rescue operation does not begin under the slogan of saving Beirut. In the past, the slogan was saving the south. We have seen what has happened to the south while the Lebanese issue continues to vascillate in the same place. Al-Jumayyil said: The real rescue will begin when all the sons of the homeland rally around genuine and sound patriotic principles so that we may save Beirut, the south and all of Lebanon because the logic of concentrating on Beirut does not heal the wounds. He added: Beirut is suffering and our hearts are with the sons of Beirut and of all the areas that are suffering.

Deputy al-Jumayyil continued: Saudi Arabia is exerting praiseworthy efforts. All the Lebanese look with optimism to these efforts because Saudi Arabia considers the Lebanese affairs as its own affairs because of the bonds linking the kingdom with Lebanon. These efforts must bear fruit for Lebanon's benefit. The efforts exerted by the United States and France seek the same. In addition to these international efforts, we are supposed to help other states so that they may help us. It is not enough that we should depend on external efforts only. He added: We too must seek to crystallize the solutions and submit them to the envoys of Lebanon's friends to be able to formulate the desired solutions, which could lead to the salvation of the Lebanese.

PLO'S KHALAF ASSAILS SARKIS, BUTRUS, SALAM

JN091818 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1725 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Telephone dispatch from Beirut by Monte Carlo radio correspondent George Bashir on 9 July -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] The statement made by Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, has occupied first place in the attention of official and political circles. The statement was the target of contacts and consultations because Salah Khalaf has for the first time attacked the president of the republic, the foreign minister and Sa'ib Salam without naming them.

About the Islamic and the national Lebanese meeting, called for by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Abu Iyad said: This meeting or expanded Islamic conference, which expresses the great popular and national feelings toward the occupation and siege, will not convene, particularly at this decisive historical moment, because there is one man in this country, in Lebanon, who is preventing it. The one referred to Sa'ib Salam.

Abu Iyad said: I cannot understand his reasons for preventing such a meeting. He added that he had met with Mufti Khalid and a number of the Muslim [former] prime ministers and ministers and all but one consented to this meeting. He said that history would hold him responsible for what is happening. He added: The one who wagers on the disruption of national ranks for his own interest will pay the price in the future.

On the stand of the president of the republic, Abu Iyad said: The stand of the president of the republic and the foreign minister has become the target of all the people's doubts.

PLO Apologizes to Salam

NC111708 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] [Former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam made an appeal today in which he said: We now find ourselves in difficult circumstances against a background of redoubtable and incessant shelling. I do not like to give my compatriots false hopes. We are exerting efforts in conjunction with others, day and night, to halt the shelling. We also seek to unravel the nooses that have been tightened around the necks of the besieged Lebanese. In his appeal, Salam appealed for support for the prime minister, who is working with the president of the republic, with U.S. envoy Philip Habib and with the foreign minister. Salam said: King Fahd and Egyptian President Mubarak are exerting gigantic efforts. However, the rest of the Arabs remain regrettably silent.

Salam had earlier received in his home [PLO Chairman] Yasir 'Arafat, Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] and Abu al-Walid who apologized to Salam for the harsh words uttered against him by Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf].

JUNBLATT ACCUSES SARKIS, BUTRUS OF 'HIGH TREASON'

NC131031 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0945 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Brother Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, has called on senior Lebanese Army officers to charge President Ilyas Sarkis and his foreign minister, Fu'ad Butrus, with high treason for their collusion with the conspiratorial Zionist plan to partition Lebanon.

Junblatt said the invading Zionist forces have stationed in the Bayt ad-Din and Rashayya barracks about 200 Lebanese Army soldiers who are operating under the command of agent Sa'd Haddad. Junblatt urged the nationalist soldiers to reject these insults by the Zionist occupation forces.

JUNBLATT REJECTS ESTABLISHMENT OF DRUZE STATE

NC101824 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Walid Junblatt today answered violently to a proposal made by former Israeli Knesset Member Jabir Ma'adi on establishing an independent Druze state in Lebanon. He said Israel is seeking to balkanize Lebanon and to develop a plan aimed at establishing sectarian statelets.

HAWATIMAH SETS CONDITIONS FOR DISARMING CAMPS

NC121938 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, has said the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut will not be disarmed except in return for local and international guarantees that will ensure their security.

VOICE OF LEBANON ON SYRIAN ACCEPTANCE OF PLO

NC101935 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Immediately upon returning from Damascus, Morris Draper briefed Philip Habib on the outcome of his discussions with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and his deputy, Nasir Qaddur. It has been reported that Syria has stipulated that the Israelis must withdraw first and that it will then be ready to receive some of the Palestinian commanders but not the fighters.

KHADDAM, SAUDI PRINCE SA'UD TO MEET IN U.S.

JN131020 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Official sources in Damascus have said Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam will leave for Washington in the next few hours to join his Saudi counterpart, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, in talks with U.S. officials on developments in the Lebanese crisis.

KHADDAM RECEIVES TUNISIAN AMBASSADOR 11 JULY

JN121043 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister yesterday received Mohamed ash-Sharif, Tunisian ambassador in Damascus. The ambassador delivered a message to Khaddam for President Hafiz al-Asad from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, containing a call for an Arab summit.

The SANA correspondent has learned that Syria has welcomed the call and expressed approval of the convocation of the summit.

UNION CALLS FOR BOYCOTT OF U.S. FIRMS, GOODS

JN101839 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] The Syrian Engineers Union has called for suspending all dealings with U.S. companies and firms. In a statement issuued after a meeting held by its council in Damascus, the union also called for freezing the contracts of U.S. companies operating in Arab countries and boycotting U.S. ships and aircraft by not receiving or refueling them in Arab harbors and airports.

The union has called on engineers to adhere to these decisions and to boycott all U.S. goods, whose profits turn into bombs that kill our women and children. The statement hails the epic of heroism and glory recorded by our valiant fighters in Lebanon and stresses that the steadfastness of Syria, the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese Nationalist forces is the rock on which all the designs and dreams of imperialism, Zionism and the colluding reactionary Arab regimes will be wrecked.

TISHRIN ON NEED TO DEVELOP SYRIAN-SOVIET TREATY

PM091215 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 2 Jul 82 p 8

[Usamah Da'bul article: "The U.S. Stand in the Field"]

[Excerpts] When President Reagan announces that the U.S. Government has objectives in Lebanon, this is an implicit admission of his country's direct interference in the current conflict in Lebanon.

If we were to observe the objectives announced by Reagan and those announced by the Zionist entity's leaders, it can be clearly seen that behind these common objectives there is a single U.S.-Zionist joint plan.

This situation must be taken into consideration as the brave Syrian-Palestinian resistance to the Zionist invasion of Lebanon is going on, since under no circumstances can the Zionist and U.S. stands be viewed separately.

In other words, the U.S.-Zionist stand in the field makes it incumbent upon Syria and the Palestinian Resistance to develop their confrontation to a level commensurate with the danger this alliance poses to them, particularly since this alliance is spelled out in the provisions of the strategic cooperation agreement aimed at achieving the objectives of U.S.-Zionist joint domination of the area and the Arab nation under the pretext of the so-called "curbing of Soviet influence."

Therefore, it is urgent at present to carry out what Syria has already announced, namely to develop its treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, particularly in view of the fact that the Soviet Union -- since the beginning of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon -- has announced time and time again that the invasion comes under the strategic cooperation agreement between the United States and the Zionist entity and that therefore it will not allow any aggression that might threaten its southern border.

Because the Zionists and their U.S. supporters realize that the Soviet Union is a loyal friend of the Arab nation, supports its just liberation causes and adopts firm stands ensuring the foiling of their schemes and aggressive objectives, they have resorted from the beginning of the invasion to waging a propaganda campaign aimed at sowing doubts about the stands of this friend and its backing for these causes. They have fabricated all kinds of lies, falsehoods and misleading rumors in an attempt to drive a wedge between Syria and the Palestinian Resistance on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other and thus facilitate their having a free hand in the area to implement their plans.

Syria is aware of the importance of international blocs in the implementation of regional policies. It also realizes that U.S. support for the Zionist entity must be countered by developing and deepening its relations with the Soviet Union. Therefore, there would be nothing surprising about stepping up this development, particularly at this stage when the Zionist invasion of Lebanon is posing a great danger to the Arab nation and its national existence.

The development of relations will be reflected in the course of the current conflict with our Zionist enemies and their U.S. backers. President Reagan's talk about achieving U.S. objectives in Lebanon will be a good example for psychology teachers to cite to their students in explaining what the term "daydreaming" means.

PAPERS REJECT PARTICIPATION IN 'U.S. PLOTS'

JN110732 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0635 GMT 11 Jul 82

[From the press review]

[Text] AL-BA'TH says: Syria, which is paying the tax of blood on behalf of all Arabs, can never accept or participate in a U.S.-Israeli decision to end the Palestinian military and political presence in Lebanon, the appropriate place for the Palestinians' presence in the current stage. The fact is that Syria is totally concerned with exerting all efforts to foil the plot of expelling the Palestinians from Lebanon.

Those pushing to expel the Palestinians from Lebanon should instead push to expel the Israelis from the occupied territories prior to the Palestinians' repatriation to their own homeland and not to this or that Arab country.

TISHRIN writes: U. S. imperialists, who planned for the big Zionist conspiracy against the Lebanese and Palestinian people and supplied the Israeli aggressors with all means of murder and destruction, are now trying to expel our Palestinian people from Lebanon, thus forgetting that the Palestinian presence in any Arab country is legitimate. The appropriate answer to this conspiracy came from Syria. Syria's answer has foiled and turned upside down all the enemy's designs. Syria's answer has confirmed that the Palestinians' place is where they are and that their presence everywhere is legitimate. The Palestinians will only leave Lebanon for Palestine.

Syria's stance, which rejects the Palestinians' expulsion plot, is part of Syria's confrontation of the Zionist-U.S. invasion and comes within the framework of Syria's commitment to defend the Palestinian Revolution and Lebanon's Arabism and to foil the enemy's declared and hidden intentions.

This stance supports the steadfastness of the fighters in Lebanon, including the Syrian fighters, who are determined to achieve victory or fall as martyrs.

BEGIN CALLS FOR PATIENCE IN LEBANON NEGOTIATIONS

TA130815 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 13 Jul 82 pp 1, 11

[Report by Yosef Harif and 'Oded Granot]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Menahem Begin upon emerging from the Knesset building last night said, "We must behave wisely and patiently and I am convinced the terrorists will leave Lebanon. As I have already announced, none of them will remain there." The prime minister made these remarks after being briefed on the contacts the U.S. envoy continues to hold with the terrorists in Lebanon.

At the Cabinet meeting on Sunday, the prime minister told Cabinet members that the negotiations to remove the terrorists "have run aground." However, yesterday he emphasized that he still hoped it was possible to get the terrorists out of west Beirut; he did not elaborate on the methods to be used. Israel still wants to believe that the U.S. envoy will succeed in his mission although, as the days go by, the Cabinet members are growing increasingly skeptical.

SHARON SAYS ENVOY HABIB'S TIME RUNNING OUT

TA130808 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon last night said we have the tools and the means to ensure that the terrorists are expelled from west Beirut. The defense minister was speaking at a gathering of air force officers. Our correspondent 'Ido Efrat reports on his remarks:

[Begin recording with Sharon remarks apparently recorded earlier] [Sharon] Time is running out. We have the tools and the means to ensure that our unambiguous demand that the terrorists evacuate Beirut is fulfilled if it is again proved that the negotiations have reached a dead end.

[Efrat] In Beirut, Minister Sharon said, the terrorists are holding the civilian population as part of an avowed and deliberate strategy.

[Sharon] An explicit operational order issued by the PLO -- one of the documents captured during the IDF operation -- determined this strategy about a year before we set out to war. That was the case in Tyre and Sidon and, now, in Beirut. Regarding Beirut, it may be said that the terrorists are holding 400,000 civilians hostage and are actually preventing them from leaving west Beirut.

[Efrat] The Syrians led U.S. Ambassador Philip Habib astray in the previous stage of his mission to the Middle East, the stage up to Operation Peace for Galilee.

[Sharon] The Syrian-Soviet missiles became a symbol, far beyond the great danger they posed to our security. The Syrians and their allies misinterpreted our lack of reaction as weakness. For over a year the Syrians and their allies led the U.S. envoy and the U.S. administration astray.

[Efrat] Ari'el Sharon sharply criticized the remarks of French President Francois Mitterrand in which he compared the IDF's actions in Lebanon to Nazi deeds.

[Sharon] It is regrettable that French President Francois Mitterrand -- just as much of the world's media -- has become the victim and mouthpiece of the PLO's false propaganda, which is financed by Arab oil money, following the precepts of the communist and Goebbels tradition, to the effect that we allegedly destroyed cities and killed thousands of civilians.

[Efrat] We do not need a certificate of good conduct from anyone, Minister Sharon said. As for our level of morality, both in peace and at war, the defense minister noted: The French and British Governments can learn from us on this matter as well. [end recording]

Comments on Criticism

TA121924 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Excerpt] On another matter, Minister Sharon said enlisted men and officers must make their views known during their service and all the more so once they are discharged. However, one must distinguish between independent thinking, debate and criticism on the one hand and political, cynical and cold exploitation of criticism for the sake of the needs of narrow interests that could rock the public's stands on the battle.

He issued a warning to those he called political manipulators against trying to unite and organize bodies of discharged officers and former soldiers, something which encompasses a danger to democracy precisely by those who purport to defend it. No hypocritical extortion [sehita], he said, will cover this nakedness.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON NEED TO EXPEL 'TERRORISTS'

TA121716 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that Israel must remove the terrorists from Beirut and is ready to have them leave through political means. However, if this is impossible, Israel will be forced to do this through other ways.

Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh reports that Yitzhaq Shamir was speaking to Bundestag member Franz Ludwig Von Stauffenberg, a member of the Chrsitian Democratic Party. The minister criticized European leaders who wish now that the PLO's military power has been crushed to view the PLO as a political movement. Our correspondent notes that Shamir's interlocutor is the son of a senior German army officer who was executed after the failed attempt to assassinate Hitler at the end of World War II.

'SOURCES': NO PUBLICATION OF REAGAN MESSAGE

TA121525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1510 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] In reaction to reports published in TIME and NEWSWEEK, political sources have said that Israel will not publish the message sent by President Reagan to Mr Begin so as not to embarrass the White House now, even though the published reports are not entirely identical to the content of the meassage.

Other political sources believe the leaks to the two weeklies were intended to signal Israel not to neglect the political negotiations and launch a military operation to remove the terrorists from Beirut.

REPORTAGE ON LEBANESE POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS

No Breakthrough Reported

TA122215 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2200 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] There was no breakthrough today in the negotiations for the removal of the terrorists from Beirut. This emerged from the talks Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche held with U.S. Ambassador Philip Habib in Beirut. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that no one knows where the terrorists will go in view of Syria's refusal to take them in. Sources close to the negotiations nevertheless told our correspondent that on several other points there was progress today and Israel obtained what it wanted in them. They stressed that patience and perseverance were required before any decision is made that the negotiations had failed and the Cabinet was convened to decide to remove the terrorists from Beirut in other ways.

Jerusalem Pessimistic

TA130805 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] The PLO's 11-point plan for its departure from Beirut was submitted to Israel yesterday. Political sources say that most of its components are unacceptable. Syria still persists in its refusal to absorb the terrorists and there has been no progress on the substantial questions in the negotiations. Our political correspondent Gad Becker reports.

[Becker -- live] Philip Habib has not despaired, but in Jerusalem it is difficult to discern optimism at this stage of the political process for removing the PLO from Beirut. There are people in Jerusalem who call for putting illusions aside whereas others suggest patience.

Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche and Major Generals Tamir and Sagi again met with Ambassador Habib in Beirut yesterday. Habib informed Israel about what is called the PLO's plan for their exit from the city. The plan is composed of 11 points and, according to Israeli sources, at least part of it will also be rejected by the Lebanese Government. The plan calls for a disengagement of forces in the first stage and a separation [hatzitza] of the PLO and the IDF by means of a multinational force. After Israel has moved away from Beirut, the terrorists propose to get out of the city and withdraw to their camps. The next stage would take place after negotiations, and only then would they leave by land to Syria. To this end, the PLO demands [doresh] an Israeli withdrawal from the Beirut-Damascus highway.

Israel categorically rejects such a plan. Beyond the various demands posed to Israel, the plan also contains dangerous practical problems -- first of all, the terrorists' hold in Beirut, the inability to control the exits of both terrorists and civilians from the city, the inability to confirm that weapons are not again being massed in the Beirut area and so forth. However, above and beyond discussions over these and other proposals -- on part of which there has been some progress here and there -- another important problem persists: the destination. Syria persists in its refusal to receive the terrorists. It is unclear what would persuade Damascus -- political or economic compensation -- but for the time being the terrorists have nowhere to go even if they want to.

The political process is not yet over, although there is no optimism. Among other things, people in Israel wonder whether the United States will keep its promise and at some point admit that no progress had been made in the talks and that further steps must be adopted to accelerate the slow-going processes underway in Beirut.

Habib To Be Given Time

TA131108 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Israel will permit U.S. envoy Philip Habib to continue his efforts as long as the diplomatic alternative seems feasible. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that this is what political sources in Jerusalem said this morning while discussing the negotiations for the ouster of the terrorists from Beirut.

The sources emphasized that there are no differences of opinion among Israel, the United States and the Lebanese Government on the need to expel the terrorists from Lebanon. Therefore, there is no reason for Israel to avoid giving all the help it can toward exhausting the diplomatic option before it has no choice but to choose other alternatives to remove the terrorists.

YOSEF HARIF ON U.S. 'FAILURE' IN NEGOTIATIONS

TA130956 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 13 Jul 82 p 5

[Commentary by Yosef Harif: "Washington's Blunders"]

[Text] Washington's dilemma in light of the blatant failure to date of U.S. diplomacy to get the terrorists out of Lebanon "through political means" lies in its reluctance to admit fa ure. Such an admission would give Israel justification to act "through other means."

Jerusalem's dilemma in light of this embarrassing situation stems from its apprehension about using the military option, lest the United States claim that through its own methods it had been "on the verge of a settlement" but there came the military action and destroyed everything....

And, the terrorists, who admittedly do not lack in sophistication, are trying to tread the line between the dilemmas of Washington and Jerusalem.

Israel now has no other choice but to act patiently and not get nervous. Many Cabinet ministers are today willing to admit that had Israel been called upon to exercise the military option and enter Beirut a few weeks ago as a "natural" extension of the encirclement of west Beirut -- and such a proposal had been on the Cabinet's agenda -- the problem of the terrorists in west Beirut might have disappeared and Washington would also have swallowed the pill and blessed the results. Today however, even the advocates of this line -- including the prime minister and the defense minister -- are not inclined to rush. The problem has become more complicated and complex. The United States has gotten into a tangle and has dragged Israel into it.

U.S. envoy Philip Habib claims there is still a chance for a settlement which will get all the terrorists out of Lebanon. However, in all his recent contacts with Israeli officials and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon he was forced to admit that he could not tell when this would happen. Habib is holding his cards "too close to his chest" -- as Israeli negotiatiors put it -- and it is difficult to look at them. Even if Habib is telling the truth or, for his own reasons, just part of it, the fact is that he has not yet proved that he can accomplish more than he did through his "successful" actions to remove the Syrian missiles from Al-Biqa'. Ultimately, the missiles" were removed" though by the Israeli Air Force.

The situation was further aggravated by Washington's friends -- as characterized by France -- who are seeking to strengthen themselves at the expense of the United States in their attempt to establish new ties with the Arab world. By not reacting to this French attempt, the United States is showing its astonishing weakness.

If Washington had been wise enough to put Paris in its place from the first moment it began playing its hypocritical game, it is doubtful whether Moscow would have sent its messages and threats. However, can Moscow remain silent while Paris portrays itself as a loyal protector of the Palestinians represented by the PLO?

At this point, a vicious circle began: Due to its feebleness, the U.S. friends began setting out against it. Once it was confronted by France, Britain, Egypt and the Soviet Union, the United States grew even weaker and this weakness called for further pressure. Washington now seems to be in a daze. One day the President says he is optimistic whereas 2 days later he expresses disappointment about the situation but that precisely because of it he feels... optimistic.

In the wake of this frustration, the "daredevils" set out to undermine the situation via their own means: leaking details from a "message" sent by Reagan which did not even arrive in Israel, giving interpretations to implied warnings that if Israel does not soften in the negotiations the Americans may talk directly to the PLO....

This situation calls for self-restraint on the part of Israel. There is no doubt that such a situation sows despair and appears to create a "no choice" situation to act in an independent manner, based on the assessment that since we gave the United States all the time they asked for, they cannot now come to us with complaints.

It would be a mistake to allow the frsutration and nervousness of Philip Habib's futile missions to guide the policymakers in Jerusalem.

At this stage, too, Israel can proceed patiently and soberly. After all, it is not Israel that is besieged but the terrorists and they are forced to struggle from their bunkers. Obviously, they are leading the U.S. envoy astray and they are trying to make the best of their bitter situation. When they could not accomplish this in the negotiations, they opened artillery fire, simply because they "had nothing to lose." They knew that Israel would retaliate, but that is exactly what they wanted: that Israel should be forced to sustain casualties; this, they assumed, would increase internal pressure on the government, and the United States, fearing a major flareup, would exert pressure on Israel to soften its demands, even to the point of agreeing to leaving a PLO "political presence" in Beirut and a "token" military presence in Lebanon.

It seems that in this complicated struggle for getting the terrorists out of Lebanon -- and everybody agrees that without this the "Peace for Galilee" Operation would not be complete -- there are no shortcuts, certainly not in the situation created through the explicit blunders committed by U.S. diplomacy which, except for one man, Alexander Haig, did not read the military-political map correctly when the IDF soldiers reached Beirut.

At the beginning of the negotiations, Philip Habib did not hesitate when he informed Yasir 'Arafat that the terrorists had better agree to a settlement because otherwise the IDF would move into west Beirut and liquidate the members of the PLO. Habib [as published] "sneered:" The Israelis will not enter Beirut. Habib's conduct in the negotiations -- perhaps due to the guidelines he began receiving upon Haig's departure -- has apparently shown to 'Arafat that Habib's "gun" is not loaded and, ever since then, he has begun posing conditions to Habib instead of the latter posing them to 'Arafat.

Israel has granted another period of grace to the U.S. envoy. However, if he fails to persuade his subnegotiators and the terrorists that the IDF is indeed capable of exercising its threat, Habib's mission is doomed to fail -- and the ominous significance of such a failure is well known.

ANTIWAR DEMONSTRATION REPORTED IN JERUSALEM

NC091528 Paris AFP in English 1220 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Jerusalem, July 9 (AFP) -- Several thousand Palestinians demonstrated today in the old city here against the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Israeli soldiers shot into the air near the city's Damascus Gate. There were no confirmed reports of injuries, but ambulances were seen arriving in the area along with police reinforcements. One police car had its windows smashed.

The demonstration began spontaenously after Moslem prayer services, witnesses said. Large numbers of pilgrims from the West Bank and Gaza, here during the holy month of Ramadan, reportedly formed columns at the gates leading from a square where the Mosques of Omar and Al-Aqsa are located.

They marched through the narrow streets of the old city chanting slogans of support for Palestine Liberation Organzation (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat, and denounced the Israeli invasion, the United States and Arab nations.

WILNER: PLO'S QADDUMI DEMANDS USSR ROLE

TA111401 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Jul 82 p 3

[Report from Galilee]

[Text] About 1,500 people, most of them Arab, took part in an antiwar rally held in Nazareth yesterday against the war in Lebanon. The rally was organized by HADASH.

The three Knesset members from RAKAH took part in the rally and so did 15 Arab regional councils heads, most of them RAKAH people and those elected with the support of this party.

MK Wilner, who returned yesterday from a visit to Czechoslovakia, said he met there with Faruq Qaddumi who denied the PLO is leaving Beirut. Qaddumi added that the PLO does not negotiate with the United States or with Israel. The PLO agrees to a UN force entering Beirut to separate the forces. This force would only leave if the Lebanese Government demanded it.

Wilner went on to say that Qaddumi demands that the multinational force include Soviet soldiers. According to the HADASH Knesset member the Soviet Union aids "whoever fights and to the extent he fights" and that it was Soviet aid that prevented Beirut from being taken.

The head of the local council of At-Taiyiba, 'Abd al'tif Habib, called on the Soviet Union to stand firmly on the side of the Palestinians. The mayor of Nazareth, Tawfiq Zayyad said that on his last visit to the United States he met with PLO representatives who told him that the Soviet Union had asked the PLO what kind of aid they need and the PLO asked only for political aid and weapons.

A delegation from France arrived at the rally, and its delegates claimed they had been sent by a French organization worried about the fate of Palestinian prisoners.

RAKAH activists tried to organize a small demonstration in Nazareth yesterday morning. Police dispersed the demonstrators and detained nine of them, among them acting mayor [Ramz Juraysi]. The people detained were released a short while later.

PRESS ON U.S. MEDIATION, MITTERRAND STATEMENT

TA121226 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0435 GMT 12 Jul 82

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpts] HA'ARETZ says it is no wonder that doubts are growing about the U.S. mediators but it is also true that their sincerity cannot be doubted. Mr Habib and Mr Draper are working hard to evacuate the terrorists from west Beirut. They work as representatives of the U.S. administration and their aim is identical to Israel's. Their repeated requests that Israel maintain the cease-fire and supply water and electricity to the besieged sectors of Beirut annoy the government sometimes and are fulfilled reluctantly, but the government cannot overlook the need to diligently coordinate positions with Washington as long as it holds the same aims as we do, of which the most important one at the moment is the evacuation of the terrorists from west Beirut without destroying the city. It is against this background that the readiness of the government to give further time to Habib and Draper can be understood. If the terrorists do not wake up, and we hope they will wake up, the government will reconsider the situation and will then be faced with a very responsible decision. No one can criticize the government for giving U.S. diplomacy another chance.

HAMODI'A says that yesterday's Cabinet resolution to give still more time might be seen as a last chance for U.S. diplomacy. However, those on the other side should get the message that their wish to involve Israel in a war of attrition will not be granted and they better take the chance given to them to save themselves by leaving Beirut under the conditions granted to them.

'AL HAMISHMAR says that if Israel does not restrain itself and gambles on its power, it will probably achieve bitter victory in the streets of Beirut, but on the political front it will pay dearly for this victory. Senator Percy's warning that this war might turn into an Israeli Vietnam seems exaggerated, but the double bind which is holding the IDF in Beirut once again proves the government's failure when it tries to reach unattainable goals.

THE JERUSALEM POST says there is a danger that Israel will be drawn into the quagmire of Lebanese politics, with armed militia units, each with its own Arab sponsor, battling it out. Thus, while attention remains focused on getting the PLO out of the country there are other problems looming in the background that the government perhaps did not reckon with.

DAVAR says the comparison made by the French president between what might happen in west Beirut and the massacre of the 500 French people in the town of Oradour by the Nazis is unjustified and insulting. This comparison deserves criticism all the more because it comes from an old friend of the Jewish people and the State of Israel. President Navon said it very well yesterday when reacting to President Mitterrand's remarks. This generation's face is not that of Oradour; the Nazis and the holocaust should be left in memory as a horrible, unparalled low point. The holocaust should not be brought into ordinary dealings of the Israeli-Arab dispute.

AL-ANBA' says that Bashir al-Jumayyil, the Phalangist leader, tore the mask off the face of France when he exposed Paris' thundering silence in the face of terrorists' atrocities against the Lebanese people.

POLL SHOWS MAJORITY OPPOSES WEST BEIRUT ATTACK

TA111310 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 11 Jul 82 p 1

[YEDI'OT AHARONOT public opinion poll]

[Text] [Question] Considering all factors, the price paid, and the results obtained, was it right or wrong to set out on war? (The answers are in percentages.)

Correct	Incorrect	Did Not Answer
83	14	3

Question: Do you favor or oppose an attack on Beirut?

In Favor	Against	Did Not Answer
29	68	3

The pollster, Dr Mina Tzemah of the Dahaf Research Institute, emphasizes that due to the army mobilization the sample lacks representation of people aged 18 to 30. She also notes that when it was conducted it was still unclear how the war would continue or end. The poll was carried out during the first week of July and included 1,164 interviewees from the rearguard only.

The poll also indicates that following the war, Prime Minister Begin's popularity rose. To the question, who is best suited to be prime minister now? the pollster received the following answers (in brackets we note the popularity rating in May): Begin -- 62 (43), Peres -- 5 (7) Rabin -- 11 (10).

To the question: Who of the following is best suited to be the next prime minister, the answers were: Rabin -- 26 (22), Sharon -- 18 (12), Shamir -- 11 (10), Peres -- 9 (11), Weizman -- 9 (13), another person -- 7, no answer -- 20.

POLL: MAJORITY CONFIDENT 'TERRORISTS' WILL LEAVE

TA130629 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 13 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent Mark Segal]

[Text] Tel Aviv -- Most Israelis are optimistic about the results of Operation Peace for Galilee, about two-thirds of the public were confident that the terrorist threat will be removed from Lebanon, and about the same number hold that an independent Lebanese government will emerge that will throw off the Syrian yoke, and even make peace with Israel.

However, the same majority doubts whether the war in Lebanon will lead to peace with Syria.

The above data emerged from THE JERUSALEM POST poll conducted at the end of the fighting, towards the end of June by the Modi'in Ezrahi Research Institute among a sample of 1,236 adults. Institute Director Dr Sara Shemer pointed to the under-representation of men aged 18-39 years in the survey.

Question: "Do you think that following the operation, the threat of terrorists will removed from Lebanon?

Answer: Absolutely -- 19.6 percent; think so -- 46.6 percent; think not -- 23.3 percent; sure not -- 7 percent; undecided -- 3.5 percent.

Analysis of the demographic profile of the optimistic 2/3 of the public about the operations' outcome showed a preponderance of the Likud's constituency.

Question: "Do you think that after the operation an independent Lebanese government will arise that will throw off the Syrian yoke?"

Answer: Absolutely -- 11.2 percent; think so -- 54 percent; think not -- 22.3 percent; sure not -- 4 percent; undecided -- 8.5 percent.

Here too, Dr Shemer noted a preponderance of Likud supporters among the optimistic majority. A further question was put to ascertain expectations on future relations with an independent Lebanese government.

Question: "Do you think that an independent Lebanese government will sign a peace treaty with Israel?"

Answer: Absolutely -- 10 percent; think so -- 54.3 percent; think not -- 25.1 percent; sure not -- 4.9 percent; undecided -- 5.7 percent.

Dr Shemer also found that the 2/3 of the public that were most optimistic about removing the terrorist threat from Lebanon and the emergence of an independent Lebanese government were also inclined to expect a peace treaty with Beirut (13.5 percent absolutely, and 68.5 percent think so).

ATTORNEY GENERAL TO EXAMINE MAPAM POSITION PAPER

TA120920 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 Jul 82 pp 1, 3

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Excerpts] The attorney-general is to examine whether the MAPAM party committed a crime by reportedly disseminating a leaflet critical of the war to soldiers serving in Lebanon.

Acting Attorney-General Me'ir Gabay (Attorney-General Yitzhaq Zamir is abroad) was asked at yesterday's Cabinet meeting to consider whether dissemination of the leaflet constituted an offence.

Justice Ministry Spokesman Yitzhaq Feinberg said last night that the top legal staff of the ministry -- including Director-General Gabay and State Attorney Yona Blatman -- would meet to discuss the case and would make a recommendation "within a few days."

There was general outrage in the Cabinet when Premier Menahem Begin produced the leaflet and said that MAPAM had apparently been distributing it among the frontline troops. The leaflet was headlined "The War in Lebanon...Position Paper No. 1." and was issued by "AMPAM's information team." It asserted that "Operation Peace for Galilee was not intended by the government only to bring peace to the Galilee..." That could have been achieved by a much smaller military operation, it said.

"It is now clear beyond doubt that the name 'Peace for Galilee' was given to a much more far-reaching military move, carefully planned over a long period...based on a political-ideological outlook that is alien to us," the pamphlet stated.

While the PLO terrorists must be fought, "we must realize that they can only be overcome by (Israel) offering a better alternative for the feelings of bitterness and frustration of four million Palestinians...'Operation Peace for Galilee' is based on the groundless assumption that it is possible to destroy the PLO by military means...an operation intended to achieve this goal is an impossible mission."

Israel's plan to affect the future political structure of Lebanon was "absurd," the leaflet continued. "'Operation Peace for Galilee' was designed primarily, by the government, to impose upon Lebanon a new regime that would be subservient to Israel. This is a lost cause. Its failure was certain even before the first Israeli tanks struck out for Beirut..."

Begin said the distribution of this leaflet among the troops while hostilities continued was entirely unprecedented in the history of Israel's wars. It reminded him of the way the Bolsheviks undermined the Russian war effort in 1917, he said.

Cabinet sources said that urgent motions would be submitted for the Knesset agenda this week on the issue of the MAPAM leaflet. It was clear that even if it is decided to take no legal action, the leaflet will generate much political heat in the days ahead.

Sarah Honig adds: MAPAM yesterday denied that it has sent any propaganda material to soldiers in Lebanon. But MAPAM spokeswoman Na'omi Riftin told the POST that some "of our position papers may have reached the forces in Lebanon through party activists."

She explained that MPAPM regularly puts out position papers on the situation in the north "and our stand against the war was no secret. We opposed the action even before it started."

The position papers were sent to party activists said Riftin. "Many of these are kibbutzniks; some may be mobilized themselves and may have taken the papers with them and showed them to soldiers. Some of the activists may be parents of soldiers and the papers may have reached the front through them. Some may have even been sent in gift packages to soldiers. But this is no organized party project. The papers reached the front through private people," she maintained.

She added, however, that "we nevertheless stand fully behind all that is stated in the papers."

MAPAM Cable to Begin

TA121812 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1800 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Tel Aviv, 12 Jul (ITIM) -- The members of the MAPAM Knesset faction have sent a cable to the prime minister saying: "To Prime Minister Mr Menahem Begin. Subject: The MAPAM Position Paper -- Appeal to the Attorney General."

In view of the fact that you have instructed the attorney general to examine the possibility of suing us for the publication of an internal position paper that was not intended for distribution among the IDF soldiers, but only for MAPAM activists, I hereby invite you to submit the legal suit forthwith. Let the trial prove to the Israeli public that there has been a deliberate attempt to distort our political positions by way of selective quotations.

Let it also be proved that the government spokesman made use of this internal position paper to oppose a number of people, which only serves to exacerbate and deepen the rift and factionalism among the people. This is the continuation of the effort to silence criticism and prevent a public and democratic debate on fateful problems that concern the people and the country from taking place."

Signed: MK Dov Zakin, chairman of the MAPAM Knesset faction

LABOR PARTY FACTION SUPPORTS GALILEE OPERATION

TA091030 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 9 Jul 82 p 4

[Report by Moshe Meisels]

[Text] The internal debate in the Labor Party on the Peace for Galilee Operation has intensified.

One day after a meeting of the dovish faction in the party expressed its reservations about the operation, members of the "new direction" circle, who met yesterday at the party's center, expressed their support for the IDF operation.

Members of the "new direction" circle include 10 members of the party bureau, 3 members of the Histadrut Central Committee, 14 worker council secretaries, 10 branch secretaries, 8 heads of local councils and their deputies and others. At the meeting, which was run by Dr Shim'on Shitrit, the members expressed their hope that the government will succeed in achieving the political aims following the military victory.

MK Dov Ben-Me'ir sent a letter to all members of the party's Central Committee saying that apart from an IDF entrance into Beirut, he supports, in retrospect, all the steps taken during the Peace for Galilee Operation, over and above the stated aims of the operation. Ben-Me'ir claims that the expansion of the war in response to battlefiel' developments is accepted all over the world, and we did well to behave so.

'INSIDERS' SAY LABOR MAY SPLIT OVER WAR ISSUE

TA120928 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 Jul 82 p 3

[Report by political correspondent Sara Honig]

[Text] Tel Aviv -- Internal division in the Labour Party over the war in Lebanon continues to grow more and more acute, and some party insiders are predicting that unless an end is put to it quickly, the party will split.

The doves yesterday announced that they plan more gatherings like the one held last week to accentuate the debate within labour, while more party figures are coming out against the doves' anti-war pronouncements.

MK Hayim Herzog, a former chief of military intelligence, told THE JERUSALEM POST yesterday that he "can no longer stay silent." He said the Labour Party is quickly becoming identified not with the responsible official policy decided on by the party, but with the "vocal minority" whose chief spokesmen are Yosi Sarid and Mordekhay Gur. The recent JERUSALEM POST opinion poll," Herzog said, "which predicts great gains for the Likud and heavy losses for Labour, indicates where the winds are blowing -- away from Labour.

Herzog contended that the war was unavoidable, and that "an opposition is not prevented from expressing full support of the government in some circumstances -- that would only make the opposition more credible." Herzog is especially critical of the attempt in some Labour quarters to differentiate between the IDF and the government. "The public is too clever for this," he maintains. He adds that the government's timing and its political calculations about the U.S. and Syrian responses were correct, "and it would serve the opposition best to admit this."

Herzog also came out against Labour's stated opposition to an IDF penetration of west Beirut, saying that "we must not rule out a military option during negotiations, especially when an element like the PLO is involved."

Herzog thus joins many other party MK's headed by Dov Ben Me'ir, Mikha'el Bar-Zohar, Ra'anan Naim, Jacques Amir and others who have begun complaining that the party's left-wing is hurting Labour's standing.

Highly-placed party sources told the POST last night that if the party leadership "does not take immediate action to curb this escalating internal battle in Labour, something will have to give. The biggest loser in this war, next to the PLO, will be the Labour Party, if immediate action is not taken to restore internal peace."

LABOR'S PERES ON LEBANON, PALESTINIAN PROBLEM

TA091542 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1404 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Interview with Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres by journalists Daniyel Bloch, Yesha'yahu Ben-Porat, Moshe Hakohen and Shalom Rosenfeld -- live in studio]

[Excerpt] [First 3 minutes misrecorded] [Peres -- picked up in midsentence] ...how long will it last? There is a second question, that of the price. I will not now, under any circumstances, speak about the price in sacrifices and so on, that is not the issue. But Israel has, in my opinion, paid a heavy price in its international status, and you know that I am a Ben-Gurionist. I believe that Israel's fate depends on two things. One, on its military strength. On this matter, there is no substitute and no room for compromise, even in its international status. In my assessment, it is still too early to tell, but it is already possible to see the price Israel has paid in return for, let us say, the additional 30 or 40 km in Lebanon -- its international status. What is the economic price? A war costs an enormous amount of money. In short, it is still too early to weigh the price against the results. We do not know how long the results will last.

[Question] Mr Peres, at the point we have now reached, if the political negotiations break down and the terrorists refuse to leave Beirut, what policy would you recommend?

[Answer] To remain at the entrances to Beirut and to give the Americans more time to conduct negotiations.

[Question] And would you recommend to the government -- if there are still stumbling blocks that depend on our agreement, such as the question of the symbolic PLO presence in Lebanon -- that it show more flexibility and compromise on such issues?

[Answer] If you ask me today, my answer is no. Today I would recommend that we stand beside the government on all its conditions. I have no interest in weakening the bargaining power of the Government of Israel: I have no intention of proposing flexibility, and so on. I think the government is entitled to conduct negotiations. I think we should stand beside it. I do not want to conduct parallel, public negotiations and damage the negotiations themselves. Thus, my answer is unequivocal: No. To the degree the matter involves the opposition, we will let the government conduct negotiations under the national conditions, under the most convenient conditions in which it can conduct them.

[Question] Mr Peres, the prime minister, at this week's Likud faction meeting, said that statements by the opposition leaders against a military action in Beirut and the demonstrations against the campaign last week have all encouraged the terrorists and made them more stubborn. He also said that never -- I am trying to quote him exactly -- has an opposition in Israel behaved in this way at a time of war and criticized military moves during a campaign. What is your reaction to those remarks?

[Answer] I was not at the Herut meeting, where the prime minister spoke. Happily for me, I am not a member of the Herut. It is difficult for me to believe that the prime minister said such a thing. Show me one statement, one irresponsible statement, made by opposition leaders in Israel. As you know, there have been differences of opinion between us. As you know, the prime minister told us the objectives of the campaign -- to go 40 km north toward Beirut and no farther. What is the prime minister talking about? If anyone preserved national unity and responsibility in quite difficult conditions, it was us, the leaders of the opposition. Now, with regard to the [word indistinct] itself, if we are already making a calculation, let us make a correct one. There is a difference between the Alignment and the Herut, between the Labor Party and the Herut.

In general, historically, every time a peace program has been proposed, the Alignment almost instinctively said yes. Every time a military action, genuine or not, was proposed, the Herut said yes. Therefore we supported, for example, the Camp David agreement, while we opposed the evacuation of the Rafah approaches. But while we said yes, the Likud has said no since 1948 to the cease-fire, the Rhodes agreement, the withdrawal from the Sinai in 1967 and the agreement that followed in 1967, as well as the last two agreements in 1974 and 1976 with Egypt, without which there would not have been peace, and [UN Resolution] 242.

[Question] In fact, you are returning to history. On this specific point of Beirut, was there room for you to take a position on such a sensitive issue?

[Answer] Yes. You know who was the first to express a position: the prime minister of Israel. On U.S. television he said he was against the military conquest of Beirut; and when we asked him in the Knesset, he said the same when the IDF was far away from Beirut. He simply erred. When he spoke on U.S. television, the IDF was on the outskirts of Beirut. He got up -- not here in Israel, it was in front of the entire U.S. nation -- and said that he was against a military entrance into Beirut. Why do you think that the prime minister is allowed to say this and we must not?

[Question] Just a minute, Mr Peres, if Mr Begin really said that and if he...

[Answer] Excuse me...don't you know?

[Question] I did not hear him, but I take your word for it. Let us assume that there was an error, is that a reason for you to repeat the error?

[Answer] First of all, I do not think it was a error. I think Begin was right. I want to tell you: Let us say that you are in favor of entering Beirut, a military entrance. How should you appear? As a man who wants to enter Beirut or as a man who is being pressed or forced to enter Beirut? I think that it is a cardinal error to present Israel as a country dying for a fight, dying for another war. Let us say that I did think it was necessary to enter Beirut; first of all, I would restrain myself. I would say, in fact, we have reached a point where we have no alternative. Why show Israel in an improper light?

[Question] But this vigorous opposition by various sections of our public, including the Alignment, is nevertheless providing the terrorists who are besieged in Beirut with oxygen.

[Answer] Where do you get that from? First of all, if you take this line of discussion, I will show you that many government people have said things that supply oxygen, so it is also forbidden to argue in the government. For example, if people in Beirut read that there is an argument in the Israeli Cabinet as to whether to enter Beirut or not, does that supply less oxygen? You cannot always just look at the overall picture.

Let us take the matter of the sacrifices. I am against people making calculations about the highest price that we have paid in sacrifices right now. But before one goes out on operation the price must be weighed. After the operation there are no complaints, there is calculation. Nobody can know in advance what the exact price, or the assumed price, of a war is. But beforehand you must weigh how much it will cost you in human lives, how much it will cost you in Israel's international status, how Israel will appear....

[Question] What emerges from your remarks is that these things were not weighed, in your opinion.

[Answer] First of all, you asked me about my position, you did not ask me about my reasoning. I have refrained from criticizing the government for all this time and I will also do so now. But, to make our views known, yes. The prime minister called us on Sunday at 1100 when the IDF crossed the border, and said: There is going to be a campaign, the Peace for Galilee campaign. Its objective is to clear a 40-km strip of terrorists, of katyushas, of guns and nothing more than that. He told us: I learned in the 6-day war that the campaign should not be pushed beyond its targets. We gave our support on the spot. We did not set any conditions. We agreed to it. That is, the matter was weighed and it was decided on -- that this would be the objective, and nothing more than that.

[Question] Nevertheless, following that line of thought I tried to express at the beginning of the remarks -- and I agree that the time has not come for conclusions, either negative or positive because, although it is true that there is no large-scale fighting, the war is continuing and many more things are continuing that cannot yet be assessed -- I am trying to ask myself, and of course to ask you, too: Is our strategic situation, for example, worse or better after the campaign? Has our political situation become better or worse? With all you said -- some of which I agree with, even about the price we have paid in the international arena and in other fields -- do you see, at least in these fields, the positive side of the campaign, too?

[Answer] I certainly see...

[Question] Not to mention, of course, what has happened from the aspect of our discoveries in the PLO territory and what has happened to the PLO itself.

[Answer] I certainly see a positive side to this campaign and I justify it. The side involves guaranteeing peace for Galilee. This has been achieved, I hope for a long time. And that, as such, justifies the campaign for me and I do not need any other justification.

As for the future, we have improved opportunities, I hope. Much depends on what we do with them, because it is very possible -- I do not want to predict bad things, it is not in my interest -- that after this campaign, the Palestinian issue will move to the center of the stage. There is no alternative to this.

And then the question is, are we prepared to deal with it or not? I would not like to see us isolated in the world on this issue. I do not know what the U.S. position will be on the Palestinian issue, as opposed to the PLO issue. That is, a new situation has been created here, and it depends on what we get from it and how prepared we are for it. I am terribly sorry, I was never educated as on television to see things in a black or white perspective. Things must be seen two steps forward. Possibilities have been created regarding the avowed objective of the Peace for Galilee campaign. I believe it has been achieved -- and, I hope, for a long time. In my opinion, beyond that, it depends on our steps -- what we do, and on what others do. Not everything depends on us.

[Question] Mr Peres, from the aspect of your basic political approach and the willingness for compromise on all fronts, do you think that this was, in terms of its results, the Arab world's position toward the PLO and that perhaps a new constellation has been created in which partners will actually be found for a discussion on such a compromise?

[Answer] Yes, I do tend to think so. I think the PLO was an obstacle on the path to peace. I hope it has taken a sufficiently lethal blow for it to stop being what it was. I think the PLO was a tragedy for the Palestinians. The PLO was a problem and a threat to Israel. The PLO was an obstacle to peace in the Middle East. From this aspect, I think the IDF did indeed gain an important achievement which also has political significance, and I do not regret this. I am happy about it.

[Question] Have you received any signals, other than the very fact of your political evaluation, that there really is a more serious chance today to find a peace partner on the basis of compromise?

[Answer] During the war there were not many signals, apart from the very fact that the Arab world abandoned the PLO to its fate, that Syria was the first to dissociate itself from it. It is also a fact that all the Arab countries, or almost all of them, closed their gates to the Lebanese remnants of the PLO. Before that, before the campaign began, there certainly were signals. I think the Arab world was subjected to a very profound trauma because of the Iran-Iraq war, and this shocked those countries neighboring us or near us. There certainly was openness; I think that it still exists. But I cannot say that I have real signals.

[Question] In the best case, I understand the PLO will not be in Lebanon but somewhere else. But something of the PLO will remain, whatever happens.

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Do you think this will be a negligible factor, politically?

[Answer] It is very hard for me to know. I think it will be a factor -- at least in the immediate future -- a less important factor and less decisive. I am speaking in relative terms because this is my evaluation. On the battlefield you can obtain definite military achievements. You cannot obtain definite political achievements. There are possibilities, but this is still far from being formulated, final and permanent.

[Question] Mr Peres, it is repeatedly being said that the next stage will be an attempt to find a solution to the issue of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza and autonomy. In this context, today we heard about the dismissal of Rashad ash-Shawwa, the mayor of Gaza, who was in fact, the last, or one of the last, of the mayors who were elected in 1976, when you were defense minister, who had not yet been dismissed by the civilian administration. The question is: Do you see, against the background of the events in Lebanon, against the background of the blow the PLO has taken, or how do you see, the solution to this issue of Judaea and Samaria?

[Question by another correspondent] Perhaps you will permit me to simply expand the question and maybe we will save something. Not only of Judaea and Samaria, do you see any possibility whatsoever, following the new conditions that have been created, of advancing our talks on the Palestinian issue and with whom and in what direction?

[Answer] It is my assessment that even if we dismiss all the mayors in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, the inhabitants of those place, the inhabitants of the territories will still not go to separate negotiations or negotiations at all when they are alone. I have always believed and I continue to believe that they need something to lean on, apart from them, themselves. If they go alone there will still be a PLO or something similar to it that will physically threaten those leaders who conduct negotiations. For years I have thought . . . .

[Question] Even after what has happened?

[Answer] Even after what has happened and it may be that it will not be tomorrow morning, but the threat will remain hanging in the air. Therefore, I think the inhabitants of the territories need a partner. That partner could be either the PLO or Jordan. Whoever says yes to Jordan should say, for all time, no to the PLO.

Anyone who says yes to the PLO, directly or indirectly, in fact is putting Jordan out of the picture. I believe that a combination of Jordan and the inhabitants of the territories, the representatives of the territories, that is the combination promising genuine negotiations, with Egypt hopefully in the picture.

[Question] Even though Jordan claims that the Palestinians' representative is the PLO? At least it claimed this up to the latest development.

[Answer] I do not know...

[Question] Even if it is still saying this?

[Answer] I do not know if Jordan is still saying this, but we have all gotten used to the fact, even this week, that there is an appreciable difference between what they say and what they mean. Take the PLO and what it has been declaring all week and what it has been signing all week. It is signing agreements which contradict what it has declared.

I think that Jordan today is in a situation in which it desperately needs political negotiations with Israel for the sake of its own salvation from an almost unbearable political situation. Jordan has very difficult relations with Syria. I am sure that the Jordanians are actually quite happy that Syria has taken a blow. Its relations are beginning to redevelop with Egypt. Jordan also supported Iraq. I can say two things about Jordan: The king has a talent for getting out of every clash, but he also has a lack of talent in that he always makes friends with whomever has lost a war. Personally, he is saved; politically, he gets into complications. He supported the Iraqis last time. The Iraqis took a very serious blow. He has the longest border with Israel. He also knows what is being said in Israel, that there is a plan here to replace him with 'Arafat. Altogether, that idea, that the IDF -- or someone -- should undertake an action to replace Husayn with 'Arafat, to me appears to be imaginary, and unwise. But I am sure Husayn is aware of it and upset and worried about it. I think now is a good time to talk with the Jordanians. By the way, that is also the opinion of the Egyptians. There was an Egyptian delegation here a few weeks ago and that was what they told us.

[Question] I would like to sharpen the issue. When you mention replacing Husayn with 'Arafat, this immediately arouses associations with which perhaps everyone will agree. But let us assume that Husayn is replaced by another Palestinian leader....

[Answer] Ash-Shawwa.

[Question] I am not mentioning names, I am not mentioning names. Let us assume, a Palestinian leader. And with this, all the developments will occur in the direction you hinted at -- that, in fact, the Palestinian problem will move from Judaea and Samaria across the Jordan River.

[Answer] Come now. After all, we are speaking seriously. Let us say that this is your opinion. How will we do it? Will we put a note on the Western Wall? [Referring to the religious tradition of writing wishes on pieces of paper and putting them between the cracks of the Western Wall] or will you send the IDF to Amman? What does that mean, we are interested? Will we send a message?

[Question] What will you do about other things to which Husayn has always said no? To the things that the Labor Party proposed, too?

[Answer] First of all, Israel has not lost from Husayn's no. It would be preferable for Israel to appear as the one -- and it should be such a one -- that wants a peace agreement. Husayn said no. Fine. He said it. Second, in actuality, a relationship with Jordan has been created which is not bad at all, and you also know that we have met with its leaders very often and that this also produced fruits, overall. But when people say we want a replacement, what does that mean?

Will we send the IDF to Amman to replace Husayn and crown Rashad ash-Shawwa, or Hkimat al-Masri? Now, I ask you, where do you get it, that after you crown another gentleman, [last word in English] a Palestinian, he will be less extremist than 'Arafat, and will turn to Moscow less than 'Arafat does? And I want to ask you, what sort of a gamble is that, to say that you crown a Palestinian to lead Jordan by force. And I am not even speaking about what the world will say: I am not even speaking about the cost of what you are suggesting. Tomorrow you will find a Jordan filled with Soviet weapons, this time not threatening Israel's flank, but Israel itself. What have you gained?

Today you at least know that there is a kingdom which is more or less pro-Western, that there is a kingdom which has already taken enough blows to know who Israel is, that there is a kingdom in which the citizens living here -- the 800,000 Arab citizens of Judaea and Samaria -- are its citizens and this is recognized. There is a Jordanian kingdom that settles the eastern bank of the Jordan River, with agriculture, with inhabitants and with people. What do you want to try to do?

[Question] What option does that leave us for a resolution of the Palestinian problem?

[Question by another correspondent] Perhaps you would let me step in here and ask for an explanation on one point, perhaps it is not clear. On the one hand, the Alignment supports territorial compromise...

[Answer] Yes....

[Question] Which is, in fact, being offered to Jordan, to Husayn. On the other hand, you also support, at least in the first stage, the autonomy that the government is proposing. You do not have reservations about it.

[Answer] No....

[Question] How does this fit in?

[Answer] There is actually no contradiction in this.

[Question] Some Labor Party members also support a more far-reaching solution for the Palestinians....

[Answer] No, no, no, no. First of all, there is no contradiction between autonomy and territorial compromise, because autonomy, by its nature, according to what is written in the Camp David agreements, is a transition period of 5 years. It is not a final or permanent solution. So, for 5 years it is certainly worth beginning with autonomy.

Now, as for the question of territorial compromise: We do not aspire to any compromise, Compromise is not our goal. That is an illusion. We aim at keeping Israel as a Jewish state. We do not want to annex another 1.3 million Arabs against their will. The matter begins here and any solution that prevents this... Look at Lebanon, look what happened to Lebanon. It was given additional territory and its majority was murdered. The Christians could have been the lords of Lebanon if the French had not added on to them Syrian territory settled by Syrians. We must look to the future. Altogether, I am not in favor... We are not a country of charitable organizations, we are not doing favors and good works.

For ourselves, the Alignment position springs from the fact that we make a distinction between a country under Jewish rule and a state which is Jewish because it has a Jewish majority, and the matter begins with this. It is not some sort of commitment to the Palestinians. It is not some sort of love of compromises.

We are looking, sincerely and seriously, for a solution that will guarantee, for generations, Israel as a country in which the genuine Jewish majority is not under the shadow of a question mark. We also want to keep an option. I think that the Jewish people would make a mistake if we say that 3 million Jews will have to rule 4 million Arabs or 5 million Arabs. And if we also remain as rulers in Lebanon this will be a mistake. However, this perhaps arouses enthusiasm among some of us. That is the source of the problem. That is the source of our approach.

EGYPT'S 'ALI INTERVIEWED ON BILATERAL RELATIONS

TA091455 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 9 Jul 82 pp 1, 3

[Report from Cairo by Smadar Peri]

[Text] Will it be possible to turn back time and restore Israeli-Egyptian relations to what they were before the war? This was the question I asked Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali in a special interview he gave to YEDI'OT AHARONOT.

'Ali: "The Egyptian man in the street wants the peace process to be completed. But your billigerence in Lebanon has caused difficulties. This is the reason for the anger in Egypt. Are you surprised by the hostility shown by Egypt? You should understand that a war with another Arab country will never bring anything but hate, anger and hostility and will rekindle past resentments.

Question: How do you explain the words of the elite, like the words of Mustafa Khalil, who compared Sharon to the Nazis?

'Ali: Such talk on our side stems from the assumption that Israel has great power when compared with the Palestinians. We published information in the media that we received from news agencies. We learned of 14,800 dead and 20,000 wounded. This information created a very strong public opinion here against the Israeli actions, mainly on the humanitarian level. The Red Cross gave us information according to which 55 Egyptian citizens who worked in Lebanon were taken as prisoners of war. Your soldiers handcuffed them and covered their eyes. We also found out that Israel did not allow the Red Cross to fulfill its missions, and turned back ships carrying medical aid. Why? What have you got to hide in Lebanon?

Question: Did Egypt prepare for the absorption of the PLO so as to prevent in advance a threat to its internal security?

'Ali: There will be no problem. We will have no problems, internal or security problems.

Question: What will happen after the evacuation of Lebanon?

'Ali: We should profit from what happened, find good points, even if something bad happened. This means we should resume the road to peace. The autonomy talks are the only option. We will renew the talks right after the IDF withdraws from Lebanon.

Question: Did the Egyptians have any contacts with 'Arafat during the war?

'Ali: There was an indirect contact through the PLO office in Cairo. To end the interview, the minister said: My message to you is: Continue on the road to peace with a peaceful attitude. Do not rely on force to bring about solutions. Let us try the negotiations way.

TEMPORARY REPLACEMENT FOR GAZA MAYOR APPOINTED

TA130825 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 13 Jul 82 p 8

[Report by R. Ga'on]

[Text] Uri Chechik, a staff officer in charge of internal affairs in the Gaza Strip, has been appointed temporary replacement for Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa, who was dismissed last Friday.

Chechik has filled the post once before between 1973 and 1975, following Ash-Shawwa's first dismissal.

Our correspondent has learned that Chechik is supposed to substitute for Ash-Shawwa for a short period of time until the mayoral authority is handed over to another civilian administration employee. The possibility of appointing a permanent mayor in lieu of Ash-Shawwa may be contemplated at a later stage.

Ash-Shawwa told our correspondent yesterday that in his opinion the civilian administration will find it hard to find another candidate in his stead because he was dismissed for political reasons: "I was dismissed because they did not want me to talk and express opposition to the civilian administration and to what they call autonomy," he said.

Ash-Shawwa's ouster unexpectedly did not result in any protest or opposition by the public, and this may indicate the declining influence of the PLO which backs every organized opposition in Gaza. In addition to this, Ash-Shawwa did not enjoy too much support from the man in the street and was not close to the public. Some believe his dismissal was a "strategem" and that he will return doubly strengthened.

Meanwhile, Gaza is again left without a mayor, just as it was between 1973 and 1975.

'TERRORIST' SUSPECTS DETAINED IN TERRITORIES

TA121308 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 12 Jul 82 p 12

[Report by Barukh Me'iri and Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Text] Tens of people were detained in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip by the security forces in the last few days. They are suspected of belonging to terrorist organizations.

The detention of the terrorists was made possible by the documents discovered in the terrorists' commands in Lebanon. Interrogations of the terrorists captured during the war also contributed to those arrests.

The security forces continue interrogating the suspects from the territories. At this stage there is already substantial evidence against some of the detainees.

Hundreds of young men from Lebanon were released in the last few days. They were suspected of belonging to the terrorist organizations.

Yosef Tzuri'el report: Arab notables from east Jerusalem and the occupied territories met with representatives from foreign countries who are permanently represented in Israel to tell them about the expected consequences for the area in the wake of the war in Lebanon. The meetings were held over the last 10 days and were initiated by both sides. Even the representatives of countries that do not have permanent consulates in east Jerusalem, such as Austria and West Germany, held such meetings. The United States, France, Italy and Belgium have consulates in Jerusalem.

ALGERIA

NEW AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS APPROVED

PM120739 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 22 Jun 82 p 3

[APS report]

[Text] Algiers -- The Foreign Ministry has announced that the governments concerned have given approval to the appointments of Nacerdine Haffad, Abdekrin Gheraieb, Abdelghani Akbi and Abdelmadjid Aouchiche as the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria's ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the PRC, the Tunisian Republic and the Republic of Argentina respectively.

Envoys to Kuwait, Iraq

PM121423 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 24 Jun 82 p 12

[APS report]

[Text] Algiers -- The Kuwaiti and Iraqi Governments have agreed to the appointment of Al Hasnaoui Khaldi and Mohamed el Hadj Hamdadou as Algeria's ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Kuwait and Baghdad.

LIBYA

JANA COMMENTS ON U.S., SAUDI ROLES IN LEBANON

LD130922 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Jul (JANA) -- According to news reports, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and Saudi King Fahd have contacted Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, asking him to accept moving the Palestinians from Beirut to Damascus and Fahd has tried to convince President al-Asad to accept moving the Palestinian Resistance to Syria on the pretext of rescuing Palestinian citizens and the Lebanese people from the Zionist invading forces.

The JANA political editor comments:

Evidence, facts and convictions that have emerged and become clear to Arab citizens are that the Zionists are being backed militarily, politically and economically by the United States to occupy more Arab territory and capture its resources, to destroy the Palestinian Resistance and to crush the will to fight and the challenge of the Arab fighters. Hence, serious acceptance to move the Palestinian Resistance from Beirut to Damascus will not alter anything in the American-Zionist aims because the logic and the goal of the Zionist enemy is to pursue the Palestinian Resistance wherever it may be, whether in Beirut or in Damascus or in any other Arab capital.

In the same way the Zionists chased the Palestinian forces from southern Lebanon to the capital of Lebanon itself, it is with the same aggressive logic the Zionists will pursue the Palestinians to Damascus. Accepting this Zionist logic will give the enemy the right to strike at and invade any Arab capital in which the Palestinian Resistance is to be found. The series of events makes it clear to us that the sole Arab posture towards this aggressive Zionist logic is to confront the Zionist invaders, to fight them and to move the battle to real fronts, to break the siege of Beirut and to crush and drive back the Zionist invaders from all Lebanese territory. Let the reply be: to fight the enemy from trench to trench, street to street and town to town; this is the only position the Arabs must adopt in confronting the Zionist racist presence.

The political editor continues: King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Sa'ud (?is definitely) directly responsible for realizing the political aims and for conducting the orchestra on behalf of America and the Zionists in turning the PLO into a political entity devoid of all power. He is delegated [the task] of distorting Syria's steadfastness and his request for the moving of the Palestinian Resistance from Beirut falls within this framework.

The political editor says, moreover, that Fahd personally, in agreement with the Zionists and the separatists, is responsible for the emergence of a crusade regime [as received] in Lebanon to confront the Muslims who challenged the Zionist invasion.

MOROCCO

TEXT OF HASSAN'S MESSAGE TO OAU CHAIRMAN

LD122200 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II, may God grant him victory, has sent a message to Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi, current chairman of the OAU. The text of the royal message:

Your excellency, president of the republic and dear brother, greetings with most sincere friendship and highest appreciation. Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi recently sent us a message inviting us to participate in the summit conference to be held soon in Tripoli. Our answer to his envoy was immediate and clear. We told him Morocco will not participate in any conference, irrespective of its level, as long as legality has not been restored in the OAU. Other fraternal heads of state have adopted the same position. This being the case, it is possible that this attitude will not only abort the planned Tripoli summit but also will lead to turmoil in Africa and the disintegration of African unity. Very clearly, we do not want this to happen; our wish is exactly the opposite thanks to our deep and truthful desire for the need for unity on our continent. Therefore, because of this, and especially because of our strong eagerness to safeguard Africa and to protect it against anything that could cause the disintegration of its unity, we address you in your capacity as current OAU chairman.

The Sahara problem considered during the summit conference in June 1981 under your noble chairmanship by the attending heads of state adopted two resolutions in this respect: the organization of a referendum on self-determination and the achievement of a cease-fire. In addition, a committee consisting of seven heads of state was entrusted with the implementation of these two resolutions. Thus, the Sahara problem, it seems to us, has been dealt with in a final manner and has been examined in a manner that is irreversible and cannot be pursued any further. After this, no one has a broader or higher authority to raise the problem anew in any form or for any purpose, especially in view of the fact that the high organization of the OAU, represented by the gathering of the heads of state under your noble chairmanship, has adopted resolutions on this problem. Thus, it is very clear that the decision made later by the administrative secretary general to accept the so-called Saharan Democratic Republic as a new member of the OAU not only violates in a flagrant manner the legality of our organization but also, and this is a more serious matter, violates in a barefaced manner the sovereignty of this organization.

As a result, the decision of the administrative secretary general has been weakened by this infringement and it must be regarded as null and void and consequently considered nonexistent. This way, we can save the unity of our continent and allow the Tripoli summit all the chances of its holding in [words indistinct] circumstances.

Above all, we must remove every ambiguity and eliminate every misunderstanding. This requires: First, that there should be an open and clear declaration that the resolutions taken by the Nairobi summit, which was held under your noble chairmanship in June 1982, are final, thus putting to rest the Sahara issue as a matter disposed of once and for all. Second, an open and clear declaration should be made to the effect that the decision made by the administrative secretary general at the latest stage, admitting the so-called Saharan Democratic Arab Republic to the OAU, be null and void and, consequently, nonexistent. Third, there should be a clear and meticulous adherence to the following: The Tripoli summit, if held, cannot retreat from nor abrogate the final resolutions adopted by the Nairobi summit in June 1981 and that the Sahara issue, accordingly, will not be included in any form in the agenda of this summit.

This point of view, which we outlined earlier, is shared by a large number of fraternal states and it corresponds to the text and spirit of our charter and it certainly corresponds to the precepts of our organization, a fact that is difficult to dispute. The implementation committee, which is the sole organ of the OAU entrusted by the Nairobi summit with the implementation of the resolutions, can hold a proper meeting under your chairmanship to prove the illegality and illegitimacy of the decision made by the administrative secretary general and to draw the necessary conclusions, especially the ones noted earlier. This way, the unity of our continent can be safeguarded and our organization can be saved from disintegration.

Mr President and dear brother, please accept our highest sentiments of appreciation and respect.

Your friend, Hassan II

MAP SAYS CHADIAN MOVEMENT FORMED IN ALGERIA

LD121408 Rabat MAP in English 1241 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Nairobi, July 12 (MAP) -- A new Chadian movement called "Alliances of Patriotic Forces" was constituted in Algeria with the consent of former President Goukouni Oueddei, who is taking refuge in Algeria.

This movement is aimed at opposing and attacking Hissein Habre's forces. The said movement will be militarily established in the Aouzou Strip (northern Chad) occupied by Libya. It would use the same attack methods and the same equipment as the one supplied to the "Polisario" against the armed forces of Hissein Habre.

According to some information, Chadian refugees, Africans from the [word indistinct] and mercenaries would have been gathered in training camps mainly in Algeria.

On the other hand, according to some news from Sudan, the Libyan Government had not addressed to Hissein Habre an invitation to participate in the Tripoli summit because it considers this regime as illegal. On the contrary it would have invited Goukouni's movement to represent Chad at the African summit.

If Libya has effectively addressed to Goukouni Oueddei the invitation, this would clearly show the intention of the Algiers-Tripoli alliance to systematically violate the rules of the Organization of African Unity.

Such an action should be condemned in order to draw the African public opinion's attention to the illegal maneuvers that have begun to sully the organizing of the Tripoli meeting.

NIGERIAN MINISTER ARRIVES WITH SHAGARI MESSAGE

LD112350 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Nigerian Foreign Minister Audu arrived in Rabat with a message from the president of Nigeria to his majesty the king. At the airport, Audu explained he is carrying a message from Nigerian President Shagari to His Majesty King Hassan II. The guest paid tribute to the relations existing between the two countries, pointing out that he is happy to have an audience with his majesty the king.

The minister of state for foreign affairs, M'hamad Boucetta, the Nigerian ambassador in Rabat and others were at the airport to welcome the guest.

ECONOMIC, TRADE RELATIONS DISCUSSED WITH SOVIETS

LD101350 Rabat MAP in English 1210 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Rabat, July 10 (MAP) -- Mr Azeddine Guessous, Moroccan minister of trade, industry and tourism received here Friday a high level Soviet delegation led by the Soviet vice-minister of industry Mr Svergnenko [USSR deputy minister of mineral fertilizer production] comprising top responsibles of the sectors of chemical industries and foreign trade.

Talks which took place in the presence of Mr Mohamed Karim Lamrani, director general of the Moroccan Board of Phosphates (OCP) was devoted to the scrutiny of economic and trade relations between Morocco and the Soviet Union.

On this occasion, Mr Guessous and Mr Svergnenko expressed satisfaction [words indistinct] the supply of superphosphoric acid and ammonia between the OCP and the "Soyuzkhim Export". This contract opens new perspectives for the promotion of bilateral exchanges and the consolidation of the exemplary cooperation existing between the two countries. On the same day, the Soviet delegation held a work session with Mr Mahjovei Aherdan, Moroccan minister of state in charge of cooperation.

On this occasion, Mr Aherdan reaffirmed the attachment of Morocco to the friendly ties existing between the two peoples and stressed the importance given to the Soviet contribution in the carrying out of the Moroccan development plan 1981-1985 recalling the contract of the century concluded by Morocco and the USSR.

The Soviet vice-minister reaffirmed the will of his country to import more phosphates and byproducts from Morocco and its readiness to efficiently participate in Moroccan major projects. The Soviet delegation also insisted on the necessity to further promote bilateral cooperation in every field.

Mr Mohamed Karim Lamrani who attended this work session informed the Moroccan minister of state of the completion of the first phase of the Meskala project carried out with Soviet assistance.

BRIEFS

PHOSPHATE MINE REOPENS -- Rabat, 12 Jul (MAP) -- King Hassan II has received a message from Mohamed Karim Lamrani, director general of the Cherifian phosphates office and president and director general of the Foss-Boucra Company, saying in observance of the lofty royal directives, the Foss-Boucra Company [in the Western Sahara] resumed activity on 9 July. The mining of phosphate at the Boucra mine, its transport by conveyor belt to the processing plants, stocking operations at the port of El-Aioun and the export are taking place under the best conditions. [Rabat MAP in French 1530 GMT 12 Jul 82 LD]

SOMALIA

RADIO KULMIS REPORTS DFSS BATTLE SUCCESSES

EA122030 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] From last Friday, 9 July, until today, heavy fighting has been going on in the regions of Nogal, Mudugh, Ghel Gudut and Hiran. Many enemy soldiers have been either killed or wounded. Many more have been captured and some have surrendered. Military hardware including a (?surface-to-air missile) also has been captured.

Reports from the battlefields say the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] is now in full control of the Galdogob area and many villages in the Mudugh region. The reports add that enemy losses in the fighting amount to more than one brigade killed and a brigade and a half taken prisoner, most of whom surrendered. Among the captured soldiers are high-ranking army officers. Equipment, including tanks, armored personnel carriers, jeeps mounted with 160-mm rocket-launchers, artillery, heavy and light weapons, transport vehicles, radios, rations and a large quantity of other unspecified military equipment, was captured. The reports add that DFSS antiaircraft weapons downed two MiG-19 fighters, which were made in China. The same reports say units of DFSS commandos infiltrated Mudugh region and broke into the new airbase at Galcaio, destroying two aircraft there.

Other reports from the 15th Gorob Division now fighting in the Hiran and Ghel regions say DFSS fighters were victorious in fierce clashes with Siad Barre's forces last Friday and Saturday.

In the fighting which took place between Balambal and (Guri Eel), 310 of Siad Barre's soldiers were killed while 30 were taken prisoner. Military equipment, including 15 armored personnel carriers, 5 tanks, 1 (?BM-21) missile, was captured. The reports say the DFSS forces now administer the village of Balambal and its environs.

Reports from Nogal region say units of the 9th General Aynanshe Division have launched fierce attacks on bases of the Siad Barre regime in the villages of (Barken Geye) and (Bel Dagahtur), both in Nogal region. Reports from the battlefield say the fighters of the 9th General Aynanshe Division have captured the villages of (Darken Geye) and (Bel Dagahtur) and have captured a large quantity of arms.

The Radio Kulmis reporter in the northern regions and in Togher says the 34th Brigade of the 26th Division of the Siad Barre regime refused to take orders when told to rescue the other forces fighting the DFSS.

DFSS URGES FOREIGN FORCES NOT TO INTERFERE

EA121852 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] A statement from the General High Command of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] informs the world that the fighting going on in Somalia is purely an internal matter, with no foreign forces whatsoever involved. The fighting is between the Somali masses and Siad Barre's regime. The statement from the DFSS General High Command appeals to all foreign forces not to interfere in Somalia's internal affairs.

FRONT LEADER ON FIGHTING IN WESTERN SOMALIA

EA112254 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Front in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] The pillage, oppression and barbaric killing of the peoples of western Somalia by the Abyssinian black colonialists is the work of the Russians.

Without Russian backing, weapons and encouragement, the Abyssinians alone could not face the Western Somali Liberation Front forces. This statement was expressed at a recent press conference given by its Secretary General Challe Shaykh 'Abd al-Nasir Shaykh Adan.

The secretary general told REUTER, SONNA and liberation front reporters that every time the Abyssinian colonialist forces suffer setbacks at the hands of the liberation movement they turn their guns on the civilian population in western Somali territory. The secretary general said it has become commonplace for the Abyssinian forces to attack the Somali Democratic Republic's territory whenever they suffer humiliting defeat at the hands of the liberation front forces.

The secretary general briefed the reporters on the recent clashes between the intrepid liberation front forces and the weak and spineless forces of the Abyssinian black colonialist regime. The secretary general particularly mentioned fighting that took place at Habarje, [name indistinct] and Shile Mado where the enemy forces suffered crushing defeats. The secretary general added that a clear sign of Abyssinian defeat by the liberation front is its attack on SDR territory.

UGANDA

MUWANGA APPEALS TO LIBYA NOT TO INTERFERE

EA121910 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The vice president and minister of defense, Mr Paulo Muwanga, has returned home from a 4-day visit to Tanzania and Zambia.

On arrival at Entebbe Airport, Mr Muwanga said that the aim of his visit was not to decampaign [as heard] Libya, as had been reported by Radio South Africa. He said that he had gone to convey messages from Dr Obote to Mwalimu Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Dr Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia about the past and present developments and Uganda and matters concerning what the country has failed to perform.

The vice president however appealed to Libya as an African state and the OAU host-to-be to avoid interfering with Uganda. Mr Muwanga further appealed to Libya to stop training bandits and asked them to return home Ugandans who they are training in bomb planting. Bandits, he said, are there to disturb the ordinary people and the daily activities of the country.

Mr Muwanga called upon four opposition MP's, (Kasumba Mukasa), E. Nyanzi, (Sarveke) and (Ntale) to help on matters concerning banditry in Uganda, especially regarding how bandits are financed.

The vice president, who was accompanied by the minister of supplies, Dr Apiliga, was welcomed by the minister of state for defense, Mr Peter Otai; the chief of staff, Brig Oyite Ojok; Ambassador Senyonga; Ministers and senior UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] officials.

Before his departure, Mr Muwanga told reporters at Lusaka airport that he had held fruitful discussions with President Kenneth Kaunda and many Zambian Government and party officials. He reiterated that Uganda was not mounting any offensive against Libya. He advised the Libyan leader to try to level up to the standard with other African countries, especially as they aspire to be chairman of OAU.

On the question of Ugandan dissidents in Libya, Mr Muwanga said the Uganda Government had already asked the Libyan Government to return them. If they do not comply, we are at home and ready to defend our national integrity, he said, adding that those dissidents are not a threat to the Uganda Government but just a nuisance. He however said Uganda shall continue to tell the Libyan Government what we think of them through our mission in Tripoli.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

KOLINGBA MESSAGE TO AL-QADHDHAFI ON TIES

LD122046 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] The brother leader has received a message from General Andre Kolingba, chairman of the Military Committee of National Refress and president of the Central African Republic, in which he said: Our belief in the specific aims and our wagering on the inevitable success has become more confident and more resolute regarding the plan for the very much desired consultation on all levels between our two countries and peoples. Therefore, and proceeding from this intention, we should like to confirm to you our readiness to embark on joint actions which will no doubt contribute to the desired normalization of our political relations so as to meet the legitimate hopes and aspirations of our two peoples.

FRENCH MINISTER ARRIVES ON 3-DAY VISIT

AB100951 Paris AFP in French 0910 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Bangui, 10 Jul (AFP) -- Jean-Pierre Cot, French cooperation and development minister, arrived in Bangui on Friday evening from Libreville (Gabon), on a 3-day working visit to the CAR. He was met on arrival by Lt Col Jean-Louis Gervil-Yambala, the CAR minister of foreign affairs; Capt Paul Dimassi, secretary of state for foreign affairs; and the roving ambassador to the presidency of the Military Committee of National Redress [words indistinct].

Kolingba-Cot Meeting

AB111050 Paris AFP in French 0823 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Bangui, 11 Jul (AFP) -- French Cooperation and Development Minister Jean-Pierre Cot met with CAR President Gen Andre Kolingba on Saturday morning.

"We reviewed relations between France and the CAR", said Cot at the end of the meeting. "Presidents Kolingba and Mitterrand," he stressed, "attach great importance to the maintenance and improvement of these relations."

Cot expressed satisfaction that cooperation between France and the CAR could be relaunched on a more "secure" basis, that is to say, by agreement. "This," he added, "will imply better anticipation of the attitude of both sides."

Asked about the OAU crisis resulting from the disputed admission of the SDAR to the pan-African organization, Cot expressed his trust in "African wisdom" and said he hopes the Tripoli summit will be a success.

"It is vital that the OAU should survive to accomplish its mission," Cot said. "If the Africans, through the OAU, do not settle their problems among themselves, others will do it for them." "It will be the big powers' game," and that game is not in Africa's interest, the French minister concluded.

Aid Program Discussed

AB120605 Paris AFP in English 1401 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Bangui, July 11 (AFP) -- France proposes to act in concert with other countries and organizations in assisting the Central African Republic, French Overseas Aid Minister Jean-Pierre Cot said here today at the opening of the first session of a joint Franco-Centrafrican economic commission.

"Bilateral relations will not be enough to provide the key to the Central African Republic's problems," Mr Cot said. He praised the efforts of the military government in Bangui to restore the country to economic health over the past year, notably by increasing customs revenue, freezing and lowering prices and starting to clean up the public sector.

Centrafrican Foreign Minister Lieutenant-Colonel Jean-Louis Gervil expressed the hope that France, the former colonial power, provide [as received] "increased and unconditional aid" to his country. The aid programme should be aimed at providing suitable economic and social situations for shaping and spreading democracy "in a positive and durable fashion," Lt-Col Gervil said.

Five subcommittees have been set up and French and Centrafrican experts were to continue their discussions until later today.

Meanwhile Mr Cot, who arrived here Friday, was visiting the interior of the country to see the results of efforts in the agricultural sector, including forestry and cotton growing projects several hundred kilometers east of Bangui.

GABON

PRESIDENT BONGO RECEIVES HABRE, KAMOUGUE 12 JULY

AB121953 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] His Excellency President El-Hadj Omar Bongo received in audience this morning respectively Hissein Habre and Abdel Kader Kamougue in the Renovation Palace. The FAN leader, who was the first to be ushered into the head of state's office, said goodbye and thanked him for the initiative he took to organize a meeting between him and Colonel Kamougue.

Colonel Kamougue, who was received later, reassured the father of renovation of the desire of the Chadian Armed Forces to respect the decisions reached here in Libreville at a round-table meeting with Habre on the national reconciliation of the sons of Chad.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON FRENCH MINISTER'S VISIT

AB100545 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Communique issued in Libreville on 9 July on the 4-day visit to Gabon by Jean-Pierre Cot, French cooperation and development minister]

[Excerpts] At the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Gabon, His Excellency Jean-Pierre Cot, minister of cooperation and development, paid an official visit to Gabon 6-9 July. During his visit, he was received in audience by His Excellency El-Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the republic and head of state, and by Leon Mebiame, prime minister and head of government. He also held fruitful talks with several members of the Gabonese Government.

The visit offered an opportunity for a review of the international situation. Several current issues were discussed.

Concerning the crisis in Lebanon, the need for a negotiated solution capable of guaranteeing a just and lasting peace was restated. Concerning Chad, the ravages caused by fratricidal wars and their dramatic effects on the inhabitants have always been a source of great concern for France and Gabon. The two countries again reaffirmed their readiness to contribute to Chad's social and economic recovery. When discussing Namibia, the two sides restated their great desire to see this country soon join the great family of free and independent countries.

After first observing with satisfaction the historic bonds of cooperation and friendship linking France and Gabon, the two sides held detailed discussions on the prospects (?and analysis) of their cooperation in all fields within the framework of the orientations to be defined by the Gabonese development plan. The visit also gave the French minister the opportunity to appreciate the development efforts made by Gabon and France's practical participation in this undertaking. It is in this double perspective that he accompanied members of his delegation on inspection visits to various Gabonese socioeconomic enterprises and projects.

At the end of his visit to our country, His Excellency Jean-Pierre Cot said he was very satisfied with the warm welcome and hospitality accorded him.

Before his departure, the French minister renewed his profound gratitude to the head of state, His Excellency El-Hadj Omar Bongo, to the prime minister and his government and to all the Gabonese people for the special attention shown him.

ZAIRE

GOVERNOR EXPLAINS BORDER TALKS WITH ANGOLA

AB081450 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Citizen (Mandougou Boulognatti), governor of Shaba Region, made an unexpected 24-hour visit to the Zaire-Angola border in the Luau-Dilolu municipality of Angola, where he held discussions with (Celestino Ciguardo Cignama), member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and commissioner of Moxico Province. He was accompanied by his colleague from north Lunda Province, Amesto dos Santos. Essentially, their discussion -- as our friend (Serge) in (Lukau, will confirm shortly -- touched on the problems of security along the Angolan-Zaire border regions. Such problems were settled during the meeting, and according to (Serg), Governor (Mandougou Boulognatti) returned to Lubumbashi very satisfied.

[Begin (Serg) recording] The MPR regional (?chairman) and the governor of Shaba Region, citizen (Mandougou Boulognatti), returned to Lubumbashi yesterday following a 24-hour trip to the Angolan municipality of Luau, 12 km from Dilolo, where he held discussions with his Angolan counterpart from Moxico Province, (Celestino Ciguardo Cignama), member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee. The governor of Shaba was invited to the talks by (Cignama).

In a brief statement to AZAP [Zairian Press Agency], Citizen (Mandougou Boulognatti) explained that the two sides analyzed the serious problem of security and made concrete suggestions for their solution to Presidents Jose dos Santos and Mobutu Sese Seko. Concerning this issue, he specified that the misunderstanding was cleared up and that the two delegations analyzed possibilities for maintaining direct contacts.

(Celestino) emphasized the fraternal friendship binding the Zairian and Angolan peoples, who have made it a point to maintain direct and frequent contacts, which he said, will shelter the two peoples from any discussions or misunderstanding capable of straining the fruitful relations between the two countries. To this end, he denounced the circulation of false pieces of information. Within an atmosphere of cordiality, fraternity and frankness, the discussions between the two delegations -- which began at Luau, in Angola -- continued at a dinner given by (Mandougou Boulagnatti) for his host at Dilolo. A delegation of the Organization of Angolan Women was invited. MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee members, the commissioner of north Lundo Province, the subregional commissioner for Lualaba, the commandant of the 3d Military Region of Angola, and the district commissioner for Luau and his Dilolo counterpart participated in the discussions between (Cignama) and (Mandougou Boulagnatti). [end recording]

GHANA

GRAPHIC VIEWS NEED FOR POLITICAL COMMITTEE

AB101125 Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 25 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "There Is Need for a Political Committee"]

[Text] Recent events in the country are posing too many contradictions, which, if not properly directed, can confuse the masses and subvert the revolution.

One PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] secretary says we have an ideology in the preamble to the policy guidelines. Another secretary says all those who are shouting ideology are telling lies. Then another secretary is reported to have threatened that he would dissolve the interim national coordinating committee for PDC's [people's defense committees].

The GRAPHIC is aware that since 31st December all kinds of creeds have been thrown about. But, it will be necessary to draw the minds of all people to some pertinent words of 31st December: "This is not a coup; it is a revolution to end all revolutions."

By this declaration, all forces of reaction began to prepare for a counter-revolution.

It will be naive to believe that all Ghanaians love the revolution began on 31st December. And as the chairman of the PNDC made clear at the June 4th anniversary recently, the saboteurs have already begun working.

The imperialists, who are falsely grinning at our developments, are also not asleep. The present revolution has attracted incisive and insulting criticism from the Western press, naturally because "the order" has been attacked.

Since 31st December, a number of progressive individuals and organisations have not slept, trying to ensure that the revolution succeeds. The masses of the people who were denied privileges and were abused, suppressed and oppressed, saw 31st December as the saving hour.

So that the mere proclamation of a revolution began with a mental decolonization and a call to vigilance. [as published] The oppressed are beginning to be fully conscious that they also have a dignity to fight for. In the villages, barracks, offices and factories, this consciousness is manifesting itself in the action of PDC's. What is needed is a little more organization and education which the INCC [Interim National Coordinating Committee] and other progressives have embarked upon.

Whatever the level of political consciousness of the people at the moment the question everybody is asking is: "Where are we going?" The more the people's secretaries start confusing the masses, the more the revolution is jeopardised.

It was a great revolutionary leader who said that "having no work plan means having no plan of operations. No commanding officer would organize battles without the plans of operations." The plans need not be made public, but at least they should be expressed in the consistency with which public officials make pronouncements and conduct themselves. At least we have the preamble to the PNDC policy guidelines to be a guide. If there is not one already, this is the time for the PNDC to set up a political committee to deal with the plan of operations.

COMMENTARY ON COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' STRATEGY

AB091812 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Yesterday, the government came out to reassure the nation that the curfew hours remain the same: 10 pm. The clarification was necessitated by a wild rumor that the curfew time had been set again at 6 pm. This got workers and the public in Accra panicking to go home. We learned of a few cases of minor accidents and one death in the stampede. The other day too, reporters rushed to the Usher Fort only to learn that a wild rumor that the prison's gates were wide open was a false alarm. Panic, fear, subversion of confidence in the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] government, subversion of support for Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings, creation of suspicion among the PNDC members and within the progressive front, the cowing of the masses' militancy, the scaring away of foreign friends of the government and of the revolution -- these are some of the major sordid games, the perpetrators of the recent murders on the one side and the perpetrators of threat against certain progressive members of government on the other, aim at achieving.

When it is said that the murders are the work of the counterrevolutionaries, this is the meaning. It is at a time when the economy is in very bad straits when reactionaries strike. This is in order to woo the masses away from the government, from the revolution, knowing that because a hungry man is an angry man he is easy to incite even against a system that is in the short and long run in his interest.

The psychological reaction the murderers aimed at gaining is that the government is unable to protect the people and the target of this strategy is professional people. At a time when the PNDC chairman and other progressives are doing everything to assure professionals that they have much to contribute to and much to gain from the revolution, the counterrevolutionaries strike. This they do to feed on the unfounded fears that this revolution is aimed at everyone who is educated and has a profession. By murdering Mrs Koranteng-Addo, they also aim at swaying women and children against the revolution. By murdering Major Acquah, the murdereres hoped to alienate and instigate senior military officers against the revolution. What is worst, the current counterrevolutionary violence, the rumormongering and false accusations are aimed at dampening the militant spirit of the masses, especially the PDC's [people's defense committee] and progressive organizations. In fact, a rectionary Accra newspaper had suggested this week that the government should ban these progressive groups -- this, in the wake of the counterrevolutionary offensive.

The offensive is not only physical, it is ideological too. The reactionaries aim at two things, by frightening the people they intend to panic progressives, thus to provoke them into making adventurous moves that will justify the reactionaries rumors and slanders that the PDC's and other groups are hotheaded terrorists.

Secondly, the other side of this strategy is to frighten progressives and PDC's so much that they will withdraw into their shells, leave their open public activities, thereby creating a political vacuum into which the reactionaries will step confidently. Either way, the strategy is to confuse and frighten the people, to weaken the popular forces.

Part of this strategy, very importantly, is to divide the ranks of the military along tribal, sectional and artifical lines. Altogether, the effect is to weaken the people's front, to retake the gains made so far and eventually unleash and throw this country into anarchy.

It would be folly, in fact suicidal, to think that this general plan of counterrevolution is the work of Ghanaian reactionaries alone. As we have been saying since December 31, and as we will forever repeat, Ghanaian reactionaries are aided, strengthened and, in instances, directed by foreign reactionaries. In these days, all political struggle is not only national but international. We must be on guard, we must not be frightened, we must stand firm, we must unite and strengthen our ranks. The enemy is poised to strike. We must fight on! Revolution or death!

GRAPHIC CITES LIBYAN HELP AS EXAMPLE TO OTHERS

AB121948 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Jul 82

[From the press review]

[Text] At the weekend, Ghana took delivery of the first consignment of oil from Libya purchased under special terms and in an editorial headed: "Who Are Ghana's True Friends," the GRAPHIC notes that by the agreement, the 90-day clause, which normally applies in international transactions, has been waived and that Ghana will save $10 million within 6 months.

The GRAPHIC considers the Libyan example as a test case for all countries which would want to be called friends of Ghana. The country has the resources and definitely it needs help to develop them. The GRAPHIC therefore expects all those who would come forward to consider Ghana's crisis and deal with her as (?swiftly) as the Libyans have done. Finally, the paper thanks the Libyans for their gesture and calls on all Ghanaians to fight vigorously the orchestrated campaign to divide the OAU.

LEAGUE ASKS WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. TROOPS FROM KOREA

AB100648 Accra Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] The People's Revolutionary League of Ghana has called for the unconditional and total withdrawal of all United States troops from the Korean Peninsula. In a statement on the occasion of the month for the joint struggle against United States imperialism and the reunification of Korea, the league said no country has the right to station troops in another country without the consent of the host country. It called on the Government of Ghana to declare its well-considered support for the proposal by the DPRK for the reunification on the Korean Peninsula.

LIBERIA

DOE ORDERS ARREST OF SUSPENDED COUNCIL MEMBER

AB130812 Paris AFP in English 0755 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Monrovia, July 13 (AFP) -- Head of State Samuel Doe has ordered the immediate arrest of a suspended senior member of Liberia's ruling military council for allegedly hiring a man to kill him by "African science," sources here said.

Colonel Larry Borteh, who was suspended from the council in May for "unbecoming acts and repeated misrepresentation," allegedly hired Sudiba Kamara of Sierra Leone to kill the head of state or to drive him mad, in a bid to regain his place on the ruling body.

The colonel was said to have promised to pay Mr Kamara 25,000 dollars when the job was done. The Sierra Leonean was arrested yesterday in a presidential villa where he had been kept by Col Borteh for six days in order to carry out his mission, the sources said.

DOE RECEIVES NEW IRAQI AMBASSADOR 12 JULY

AB130730 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Head of State Commander in Chief Samuel K. Doe has reemphasized the government's commitment to adhere to the principle of the noninterference in the internal affairs of other states and the maintaining of mutual respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other nations. Commander in Chief Doe hoped that in their action with other states, they also will adhere to these sacred principles. The Liberian head of state was speaking yesterday when the Iraqi ambassador accredited to Liberia, Mr Safa' Muhammad al-'Ali presented his letters of credence at the Executive Mansion.

Commander in Chief Doe said the Government of Liberia has noted with appreciation the significant role which Iraq was playing in the Nonalignment Movement, the United Nations and other international organizations. He told Ambassador al-'Ali that his accreditation to Liberia was the beginning of the promising and encouraging chapter in Liberia-Iraqi relations, and pointed out that Liberia attaches great importance to the establishment of diplomatic relations between states of the international community.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED

AB090855 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] The government of the People's Redemption Council [PRC] established a five-man economic and financial management committee to ensure an effective financial management in Liberia. Announcing this in his annual budget message to a joint meeting of the PRC and cabinet ministers at the capitol yesterday, Head of State Doe said the committee was necessary because the government could no longer afford wastage. The committee, chaired by Finance Minister J. Irving Jones, will have exclusive authority over foreign borrowing and budgetary control, the head of state said. It will also ensure that no foreign loans or guarantees for any purpose including public corporations should be discussed with anyone -- bank or agent -- without its written consent, Commander in Chief Doe emphasized. Dr Dow said the economic and financial management committee will also ensure that no deviation from the major course in the recurrent budget will be permitted or new investment decision outside the approved budget entered into without written permission of the committee.

MALI

SDAR FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVED, INTERVIEWED

AB121638 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Gen Moussa Traore, president of the republic and secretary general of the Malian People's Democratic Union, this morning granted an audience to SDAR Foreign Minister Ibrahim Hakim. The audience took place in the presence of Foreign Minister Blondin Beye and the head of state's foreign policy adviser Tigani Kissi. The topics discussed included developments in the Western Sahara and the holding of the upcoming OAU summit. After the audience, Hakim answered questions from Mariam Doumbia:

[Begin recording] In the first place, we conferred on the very brotherly and friendly relations between the SDAR and the Republic of Mali. We then examined the situation on our continent as a whole. One other thing on which I had the privilege to confer with the president is the message I conveyed to him from his brother Mohammed Abdelaziz, Polisario secretary general and head of state. The message mentioned a letter sent by the SDAR Government on 5 July to OAU Chairman Daniel arap Moi. In the letter, our government informed him of its decision to make available to the OAU commission on liberation a considerable quantity of military equipment made in South Africa and seized by our troops during their fighting against the Moroccan Army. Included in the equipment are 80 South African-made AML armored vehicles seized from the Moroccans by the SDAR Liberation Army. We asked the OAU chairman to send a team to take the equipment and make it available to the OAU commission on liberation for use by liberation movements in Africa.

[Question] What is the SDAR's position on participation in the OAU summit scheduled to take place in Tripoli a few weeks from now?

[Answer] The SDAR is an OAU member. It therefore deems it a duty for every member state to take part alongside our other African brothers in that forum which we consider important and decisive in view of the situation now facing our continent and the threats in other neighboring continents such as the Middle East, Latin America and even Asia.

[Question] We are aware that OAU Chairman arap Moi has called for a minisummit. What do you think of such a summit?

[Answer] Well, in spite of all the respect we have for President arap Moi, I will say that on this very issue, we are not speaking the same language. For us, any minisummit or extraordinary summit is ruled out. We consider such summits as falling within the framework of Morocco's move aimed at splitting the OAU. We thus consider any such attempt as useless because we are just a few weeks from the ordinary summit and it is, therefore, useless to hold another summit. Meanwhile, we believe the OAU chairman is empowered to hold a summit parallel to the Tripoli meeting and prior to this meeting. This has become common practice. [end recording]

NIGERIA

OJUKWU VISITS KANO 8 JULY, ANAMBRA 9 JULY

AB090708 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] The leader of the defunct Biafra, Chief Odumegwu Ojukwu, has expressed satisfaction with the efforts of successful Federal Governments in reconciling, reconstructing and rehabilitating the people of areas affected by the civil war.

He told a Radio Nigeria correspondent in Kano today that he would now commit his time, resources and wealth to the services of disabled persons in the country.

Chief Odumegwu Ojukwu was in Kano to see friends and aquaintances. He paid a courtesy call on the amir of Kano, Alhaji Ado Bayero, whom he described as his best and personal friend throughout the years of peace and distress. Chief Ojukwu has since returned to Enugu.

Dismisses Political Role

AB091310 Lagos NAN in English 1250 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Abakaliki (Anambra State), 9 Jul (NAN) -- Chief Emeka Odumegwu Ojukwu has said in Abakaliki that he prefers to be left out of any political struggle in the country.

Chief Ojukwu, who made this disclosure on Tuesday when he paid a private visit to Chief P.A. Onwe, said that his service was at the disposal of everyone especially the common people of this country whose prayers contributed much to his pardon.

He told the Abakaliki community, who gathered to welcome him, that he was not yet in a position to appraise or comment on the country's political situation.

He said, however, that he would pay another visit to the entire community, and described his visit to Chief Onwe as a pilgrimage to a "father and friend who had stood solidly behind me at all times."

Earlier, in an address of welcome, Chief Onwe urged Chief Ojukwu to join in the struggle for unity of the country, adding that it was the only way to show appreciation for the good will which many Nigerians had shown since his return. He appealed to Chief Ojukwu to visit the various local governments in Abakaliki to see people who were anxious to welcome him.

Chief Ojukwu was later conferred with the title of Onwa Na Echiri Igboke of Abakaliki by chiefs and elders of the town.

STEEL DEVELOPMENT MINISTER LEAVES FOR USSR

AB121743 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] The Nigerian minister of steel development, Malam Mama Ali Makele, has left Lagos for the Soviet Union to discuss the issue of accelerating work at the Ajaokuta iron and steel project with the Soviet partners. The minister is also expected to hold talks with his Soviet counterpart on the delivery of steel machinery and equipment. Malam Ali Makele is scheduled to visit plants where Nigerians are undergoing training. The minister will visit the factories where the equipment for the Ajaokuta plant are being manufactured and ports from where they will be shipped to Nigeria.

SENEGAL

CHADIAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES WITH HABRE MESSAGE

AB110820 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Idriss Miskine, vice president of the Northern Armed Forces Command Council, and Chad's minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Dakar today to deliver a message from Hissein Habre to Senegalese head of state Abdou Diouf. He was met on arrival by Mamadou Diop, the public health minister.

ANGOLA

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives 9 July

AB091932 Luanda ANGOP in French 1115 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Luanda, 9 Jul (ANGOP) -- Italian foreign Minister Emilio Colombo arrived in Luanda this morning on a 3-day official visit to the People's Republic of Angola at the invitation of his Angolan counterpart, Paulo Teixeira Jorge.

In an interview with the Angolan press soon after his arrival at the 4 February International Airport, the Italian foreign minister said his visit to Angola, which is in response to Paulo Jorge's visit to Italy in 1981, will help strengthen existing bilateral relations, which were established during the Angolan liberation struggle against colonialism. With the proclamation of the People's Republic of Angola, they reached a different level.

The nature of these relations, he further indicated, will ensure open and practical discussion of problems relating to the international situation, particularly relations between Africa and Europe.

Emilio Colombo said Italy has always followed the Namibian independence process, which -- as well as ensuring the liberation of the Namibian people from colonialism -- constitutes a means of guaranteeing the sovereignty and development of Angola. Angola is being subjected to constant South African aggression, which has been condemned by the Italian Government.

With the independence of Namibia, Emilio Colombo observed, Angola will be able to devote all the resources it has and receives to its internal development.

On his arrival at the 4 February International Airport, the Italian minister of foreign affairs, accompanied by prominent Italian Government officials connected with financial and economic affairs, was welcomed by Paulo Jorge, Angolan minister of foreign affairs, and other senior officials from the Angolan Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

According to the program for the visit, official talks, between the delegations of the two countries, will begin this morning, and a wreath will be placed at the tomb of President Agostinho Neto.

Dinner in Luanda

AB110650 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Foreign relations ministers of Angola and Italy, Paulo Jorge and Emilio Colombo, respectively, yesterday in Luanda expressed their desire to strengthen cooperation between the two countries. Speaking at a dinner given in honor of the visiting Italian minsiter, Comrade Paulo Jorge considered the existing relations between Iraly and Angola as excellent. At the same time, he emphasized the role that the Government of Italy plays in the national reconstruction of the People's Republic of Angola. Commenting on the international situation, characterized by the increasing tension and arms race, the Angolan external relations minister indicated that despite the difficult situation [words indistinct] that are involved in cooperation with other states, mutual understanding, noninterference in the [words indistinct]. The Angolan party and government have gone thro gh a hard situation of international difficulties, the constant racist South African aggression. [sentence as heard]

The People's Republic of Angola is making all the necessary efforts to meet the interest of the people [words indistinct].

At the same time, it is engaged in the processes for a peaceful solution to the Namibian question, Comrade Paulo Jorge said.

On the other hand, in the Middle East the Angolan official reaffirmed our strong condemnation of the Zionist aggression in the Lebanon, aimed at destroying the Palestinian people and forces. Comrade Paulo Jorge also reaffirmed the Angola [words indistinct].

Replying, the Italian foreign minister, Emilio Colombo, expressed his country's desire to strengthen cooperation between Angola and Italy and (?to foster) mutual understanding between the two peoples and governments. The Italian official also reminded that the existing relations between the People's Republic of Angola and Italy existed before Angola's accession to independence. He further said that it was in this contenxt that the late Angolan leader, Comrade Antonio Agostinho Neto, visited Italy in 1970 to participate in the solidarity conference with the peoples of the then Portuguese colonies. Referring to the situation in sourthern Africa, characterized by racist South African aggression, Emilio Colombo called for the creation of conditions that will help in the finding of a peaceful solution to the Namibian question. The Italian official condemned the arms race and the Israeli aggression of Lebanon.

Also present at the talks were the Angolan minister of external trade and planning, Lopo do Nascimento, and the minister of industry, Bento Ribeiro, who is also the chairman of the Angolan-Italy Joint Commission. [passage omitted]

Meets Dos Santos 10 July

AB101159 Luanda ANGOP in French 1130 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Luanda, 10 Jul (ANGOP) -- Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, received Emilio Colombo, Italian minister of foreign affairs at the Futungo de Belas (official residence), this morning.

The Italian minister was accompanied at the audience by his Angolan counterpart, Paulo Jorge.

Shortly after the meeting with the head of state, the Italian minister left for Ngunza, capital of the Angolan province of Kwanza South, situated at about 600 km southwest of [words indistinct] which benefits from Italian technical assistance. It was built in 1979 with the participation of the Italian Government and the United Nations development program and is used for training Angolan officials in the petroleum sector.

The Italian minister of foreign affairs arrived in Luanda yesterday on a 3-day official visit to Angola with the aim of defining new ways to strengthen economic cooperation between Angola and Italy.

The head of Italian foreign policy, who is scheduled to return to Luanda this afternoon, will later hold discussions with Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO, and will host a dinner in honor of his Angolan counterpart in the evening.

Visit Concludes 11 July

AU111915 Rome ANSA in English 1840 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Luanda, July 11 -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo wound up his official visit here at the weekend more convinced than ever that international pressure must be increased against the white supremacist regime in Pretoria to ensure that full independence is granted to Namibia and that South Africa stops its attacks on Angola, Italian sources said.

Colombo arrived in Luanda on Friday and held meetings with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos as well as diplomatic chief Paulo Teixeira Jorge. Italy was the first Western state to establish diplomatic relations with the former Portuguese colony when it won its independence in 1975.

Continuing his visit on Saturday, Colombo met with Sam Nujoma, leader of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), which has been fighting for Namibian independence for almost 2 decades.

Apart from Namibia, another major topic in Colombo's consultations was the eventuality of Angolan association with the European Economic Community.

Italy has frequently urged the African state to join the EEC's other African, Caribbean and Pacific associates under the Lome convention, but Luanda has always refused for political reasons.

Visit Summarized

EA121222 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] The Angolan and Italian Governments have decided to expand bilateral cooperation in the agricultural and food sectors and the fields of geology, mining, health, banking, cadre training and assistance to the University of Angola.

The decision was announced yesterday morning by Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo at a press conference at the 4 February International Airport at the end of his 3-day official visit to our country. Emilio Colombo also announced that the next session of the Angolan-Italian Joint Commission will specify the projects to be undertaken in those sectors.

On the independence of Namibia, Emilio Colombo said his country wants independence for the territory, which is illegally occupied by the Pretoria racists.

DELEGATION VISITS EAST BLOC COUNTRIES

EA121244 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Yugoslavia, Romania and Poland have reaffirmed their solidarity with the Angolan people against South African attacks. This was stated yesterday by Political Bureau member Comrade Alexandre Rodrigues Quito, the head of an MPLA-Labor Party delegation which has returned from those countries.

In Bucharest, Comrade Alexandre Rodrigues Quito was received by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to whom he delivered a personal message from Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Views on the activities undertaken by the Romanian Communist Party and the MPLA-Labor Party and their concerns were exchanged at the meeting. Both sides reaffirmed their wish to strengthen relations in the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural fields.

The MPLA-Labor Party delegation took part in the Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in Belgrade. In Warsaw it was received by General Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party, with whom it exchanged views on relations between our two parties.

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL MEETS SWAZI ENVOY ON S. AFRICAN LAND DEAL

MB091200 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] The deputy prime minister of Swaziland, Ben Nsibandze, has been in Mozambique to explain his government's acceptance of an offer of two portions of land from South Africa.

Mr Nsibandze, who was acting as the special envoy for King Sobhuza, had a meeting with President Samora Machel in Maputo yesterday. No details of the discussion have been made public, but the Swazi authorities have already said they have a historical claim to the two areas in question, the Ingwavuma strip and the kanGwane Bantustan.

The South African minority regime is currently involved in a dispute with its own courts over the deal. Although Ingwavuma has the status of Bantustan, the Pretoria regime last month removed the Bantustan authorities from office and replaced them with its own officials as a first stage of the plan to cede the territory to Swaziland. The ousted Bantustan authorities opposed the land deal and have been supported by the courts in three legal actions.

NAMIBIA

'PACKAGE DEAL' ON INDEPENDENCE ALLEGED

AB131114 Paris AFP in English 1102 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Windhoek, July 13 (AFP) -- SWAPO and the African frontline states have accepted a "package deal" for the independence of Namibia, according to the Afrikaans-language newspaper DIE REPUBLIKEIN here today.

The paper, which quoted diplomatic sources in New York, said that negotiations over the South African-administered territory could produce an important development in the next 10 days.

The agreement was reached in negotiations between SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organization), the frontline states (Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and the contact group (Britain, Canada, France, United States and West Germany) in the United States last week, it said.

South Africa's ambassador in Washington, Brand Fourie, had "apparently" been informed, DIE REPUBLIKEIN said.

The paper also said that a South African delegation was expected in New York this week for further talks on the future of Namibia.

DIE REPUBLIKEIN further said that there was a "strong possibility" that United Nations forces would be deployed in northern Namibia in the course of next month.

SOUTH AFRICA

BORDER TALKS WITH SWAZILAND REPORTED

Ministers Meet 9 July

CA091620 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] The ministers of foreign affairs of South Africa and of Swaziland held talks in Pretoria today on the question of border adjustments between the two countries. Neither Mr Pik Botha nor Mr Dlamini were prepared to comment on the details of the discussions.

Swazi Minister Comments

CA121626 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] The Swazi minister of foreign affairs, Mr Dlamini, says Swaziland's claim to Ingwavuma and kaNgwane can be taken back over the past century, and it is the country's right under international practice and international law to discuss the issue with South Africa around the conference table.

He told the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] in an interview that the question was a diplomatic one which had to be solved through diplomatic channels. He urged diplomatic leaders in South Africa not to become involved politically with the matter and thereby prevent talks between the South African and Swaziland Governments from going ahead calmly.

Mr Dlamini said that Swaziland was having to contend with a serious refugee problem with thousands of refugees fleeing to the country from Ingwavuma. He said their presence caused numerous problems as provision had to be made for housing, schooling and other social facilities.

Mr Dlamini said he could not understand the attitude of the kwaZulu chief minister, Chief Buthelezi, who maintained that he had not been consulted on the proposed incorporation of Ingwavuma into Swaziland. In 1979 Mr Dlamini had headed a Swazi delegation that had visited kwaZulu to bring Chief Buthelezi to the talks between Swaziland and South Africa on the issue. Chief Buthelezi, he said, had expressed no objection to the talks. Earlier this year a delegation from King Zwelithini of the Zulus had visited Swaziland. During the visit the situation had been explained and there had been no objections.

ZULU CHIEF SAYS INTERNATIONAL PRESSURE INEFFECTIVE

MB090817 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] The chief minister of the self-governing South African National State of kwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says international pressure on South Africa has so far been concentrated too much on ineffective punishment and too little on effective encouragement.

Speaking in the city of Pietermaritzburg, Chief Buthelezi said that some economic measures against South Africa had encouraged the country to become more self-sufficient. He warned that boycotts would hit the black people harder than the whites. Chief Buthelezi said that major economic boycotts would not be effective, because South Africa would only become more self-sufficient. The chief minister said communist weapons to support insurgency did not help, because they only increased employment opportunities for black people in the country's security industry. Insurgency also would probably serve only to harden the attitude of the South African Government.

MILITARY RADAR, NEW SHIPS TO BE DEVELOPED

MB091250 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Armscor [Arms Manufacturing Corporation] has announced that it has concluded agreements for the establishment of a military radar manufacturing industry and for the development of a new series of ships for the South African Navy. The executive director of Armscor, Mr Fred Bell, says South Africa's military radar manufacturing capabilities leave something to be desired, and the country's northern air defense and Cactus missile system will have to be replaced in the foreseeable future.

Referring to the proposed new series of ships, Mr Bell said South Africa had the capability to build all the vessels she needed for her navy. It was, however, essential that the country developed the capability to produce a series of ships tailored for local needs and circumstances. A modern version of the Sea Skimmer missile would be developed in South Africa for use on her ships.